

JC869 U.S. PTO
09/11/00**UTILITY
PATENT APPLICATION
TRANSMITTAL**(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR
1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No. 8322R

First Inventor or Application Identifier

Junan Kao et al.

Title

Tension Activatable Substrate

Express Mail Label No.

EF072524501US

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP Chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Box Patent Application
Washington, D.C. 202311. ☒ * Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)2. ☒ Specification Total Pages [40]

(preferred arrangement set forth below)

- Descriptive Title of the Invention
- Cross References to Related Applications
- Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R&D
- Reference to Microfiche Appendix

- Background of the Invention

- Brief Summary of the Invention

- Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)

- Detailed Description

- Claim(s)

- Abstract of the Disclosure

3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) Total Sheets [31]

4. Oath or Declaration Total pages [2]

a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy)b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))
(for continuation/divisional with Box 16 completed)i. ☐ DELETION OF INVENTORSSigned statement attached deleting
inventor(s) named in the prior
application, see 37 CFR §§1.63(d)(2) and
1.33(b).*** NOTE FOR ITEMS 1 & 13: IN ORDER TO BE ENTITLED TO PAY
SMALL ENTITY FEES, A SMALL ENTITY STATEMENT IS
REQUIRED (37. C.F.R. §1.27), EXCEPT IF ONE FILED IN A PRIOR
APPLICATION IS RELIED UPON (37 C.F.R. §1.28).**5. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)6. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission
(if applicable, all necessary)

- a. ☐ Computer Readable copy
- b. ☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
- c. ☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS7. ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))8. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement ☐ Power of Attorney
(when there is an assignee)9. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)10. ☐ Information Disclosure ☐ Copies of IDS
Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 Citations11. ☐ Preliminary Amendment12. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)
(Should be specifically itemized)13. ☐ *Small Entity ☐ Statement filed in prior application
Statement(s) Status still proper and desired14. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
(if foreign priority is claimed)15. ☐ Other:

16. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information below and in the preliminary amendment:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☒ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application filed November 3, 2000 entitled

Prior application information: Examiner: _____ Group/Art Unit: _____ "Tension Activatable Substrate"

For CONTINUATION or DIVISIONAL only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

17. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS☐ Customer Number or Bar Code Label

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NAME

TARA M ROSNELL

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY

ADDRESS

WINTON HILL TECHNICAL CENTER

6100 CENTER HILL AVENUE

CITY

CINCINNATI

STATE

OHIO

ZIP CODE

45224

COUNTRY

U S A

TELEPHONE

(513) 634-7367

FAX

(513) 634-3612

Name (Print/Type)

Larry L. Huston

Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)

32,994

Signature

Date

Nov. 17, 2000

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**FEE TRANSMITTAL
for FY 2001**

Patent fees are subject to annual revision.

Complete if Known

Application Number

Filing Date

November 17, 2000

First Named Inventor

Junan Kao et al.

Examiner Name

Group/Art Unit

Attorney Docket No..

8322R

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$)1,120JCB69 U.S. PTO
09/15/00

11/17/00

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check one)

- 1.
- ☒
- The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any over payments to:

Deposit Account Number **16-2480**Deposit Account Name **The Procter & Gamble Company**

- ☒
- Charge Any Additional Fee
- ☐
- Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR §127
-
- Required Under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16 and 1.17

- 2.
- ☐
- Payment Enclosed:

☐ Check ☐ Credit Card ☐ Money Order ☐ Other**FEE CALCULATION****1. BASIC FILING FEE**

Large Fee Code	Entity (\$)	Small Fee Code	Entity (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
101	710	201	355	Utility filing fee	[710]
106	320	206	160	Design filing fee	
107	490	207	245	Plant filing fee	
108	710	208	355	Reissue filing fee	
114	150	214	75	Provisional filing fee	
SUBTOTAL (1)					(\$)[710]

2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES

			Fee From		
			Extra Claims	Below	Fee Paid
Total Claims	[25] - 20** =	[5] x	[18] =	[90]	
Independent Claims	[7] - 3** =	[4] x	[80] =	[320]	
Multiple Dependent			[] =	[0]	

** or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see below

Large Fee Code	Entity (\$)	Small Fee Code	Entity (\$)	Fee Description
103	18	203	9	Claims in excess of 20
102	80	202	40	Independent claims in excess of 3
104	270	204	135	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid
109	80	209	40	**Reissue independent claims over original patent
110	18	210	9	**Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) (\$)[410]**FEE CALCULATION (continued)****3. ADDITIONAL FEES**

Large Fee Code	Entity (\$)	Small Fee Code	Entity (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
105	130	205	65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
127	50	227	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
139	130	139	130	Non-English specification	
147	2,520	147	2,520	For filing a request for <i>ex parte</i> reexamination	
112	920*	112	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner's action	
113	1,840*	113	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner's action	
115	110	215	55	Extension for reply within 1 st month	
116	390	216	195	Extension for reply within 2 nd month	
117	890	217	445	Extension for reply within 3 rd month	
118	1,390	218	695	Extension for reply within 4 th month	
128	1,890	228	945	Extension for reply within 5 th month	
119	310	219	155	Notice of Appeal	
120	310	220	155	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	
121	270	221	135	Request for oral hearing	
138	1,510	138	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
140	110	240	55	Petition to revive - unavoidable	
141	1,240	241	620	Petition to revive - unintentional	
142	1,240	242	620	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
143	440	243	220	Design issue fee	
144	600	244	300	Plant issue fee	
122	130	122	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
123	50	123	50	Petitions related to provisional applications	
126	240	126	240	Submission of IDS	
581	40	581	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
146	710	246	355	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR § 1.129(a))	
149	710	249	355	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR §1.129(b))	
179	710	279	355	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	
169	710	249	355	Request for expedited examination of a design application	

Other fee (specify) _____

Other fee (specify) _____

* Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid **SUBTOTAL(3) (\$)** []**SUBMITTED BY**

Larry L. Huston

Registration
No.
(Attorney/Agent)

32,994

Complete (if applicable)

Telephone

(513) 634-7367

Signature

Date

Nov. 17, 2000

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TENSION ACTIVATABLE SUBSTRATE

Junan Kao

5

Michelle Renee Gannon

Michael Gomer Stelljes, Jr.

Paul Dennis Trokhan

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CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation-in-part of prior application entitled "Tension Activatable Substrate", filed on November 3, 2000 in the name of Junan Kao et al.

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FIELD OF INVENTION

This invention relates to flexible substrates user activatable from a first state of intensive properties to a second state of intensive properties.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Nonwoven substrates, particularly tissue papers, are well known in the art. Tissue papers are commonly used as facial tissues, bath tissue, paper towels, napkins and wipes. More recently, synthetic nonwovens have been used in the shower as poofs for washing one's skin and as a disposable mophead for cleaning floors and other hard surfaces. Suitable body wash implements are disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 5,650,384, issued July 22, 1997 to Gordon et al., and commonly assigned Pat. Apps. WO 98/15262, WO 99/25318, WO 99/06793, all of which are incorporated herein by reference. Exemplary mops having disposable nonwoven substrates are illustrated by commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 6,101,661, issued Aug. 15, 2000 to Polieicchio et al., and U.S. Pat. No. Des. 409,343, issued May 4, 1999 to Kingry et al., both incorporated herein by reference, and by the mops marketed by the instant assignee as Swiffer mops. Discrete apertured nonwoven substrates are also illustrated in commonly

assigned U.S. Pat. No. 5,895,627, issued Apr. 20, 1999 to Trokhan, and incorporated herein by reference. Commonly assigned WO 98/11813, published Mar. 26, 1998 in the name of Sherry and incorporated herein by reference, discloses a cleaning implement having a wettable cleaning pad.

5 It has long been a goal in the art of making tissue paper to make tissue paper having lower density, also known as having higher bulk. One of the first attempts in the art to improve tissue by lowering the density is found in commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 3,301,746, issued Jan. 31, 1967 to Sanford et al. and incorporated herein by reference. Sanford et al. discloses through air dried paper having substantially lower
10 overall density than that of conventional press felt dried tissue. U.S. Pat. No. 4,191,609, issued Mar. 4, 1980 to Trokhan, and incorporated herein by reference, discloses an improvement to low density, through air dried paper. This patent discloses paper made with a pattern of biaxially staggered low density zones which provides increased flexibility.

15 Yet another series of commonly assigned patents illustrate low density papermaking through the use of belts having photosensitive resin. This technology provided flexibility to the papermaking process which was previously unavailable. Exemplary patents showing such technology include commonly assigned U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,529,480, issued July 16, 1985 to Trokhan; 4,637,859, issued Jan. 20, 1987 to
20 Trokhan; 5,364,504, issued Nov. 15, 1994 to Smurkoski et al.; 5,529,664, issued June 25, 1996 to Trokhan et al.; 5,679,222 issued Oct. 21, 1997 to Rasch et al.; 5,714,041 issued Feb. 3, 1998 to Ayers et al.; and 5,906,710, issued May 25, 1999 to Trokhan, and incorporated herein by reference.

 Yet another technology purportedly achieving low density tissue is found in U.S.
25 Pat. No. 5,932,068, issued Aug. 3, 1999 to Farrington, Jr. et al. This patent purports to make low density tissue without creping.

 However, each of the aforementioned disclosures of tissue paper present a tissue paper to the user having only a single set of intensive properties. Intensive properties include but are not limited to density, thickness, coefficient of friction, volume (on a unit
30 area basis), surface area (on a unit area basis) and void volume.

 More particularly, the tissue paper of the prior art has only a single overall or bulk density. The user cannot significantly affect the density of the tissue paper once the

manufacturing process is complete. However, there are times the user may desire tissue paper to be of a different density than that which is initially presented at the point of purchase. For example, the user may desire a higher density tissue paper for shipping and storage and a lower density tissue paper for the ultimate use. If so, it would be convenient for the consumer to have a sheet of tissue paper presented with a first density and transformable into a second and substantially lesser density.

Likewise, the user may desire the tissue paper to be transformed from a first volume to a second volume and/or thickness. The second volume and/or thickness may be greater than the first. The increase in volume and/or thickness may provide the benefit of a first and lesser volume and/or thickness for shipment and storage prior to the point of use by the consumer. At the point of use, the consumer may activate the tissue paper to a second and greater volume and/or thickness. Such increased volume and/or thickness provides the benefit, for example, the increased volume and/or thickness would provide hand protection for the user during use. This can be particularly advantageous when the product is used as a bath tissue or for cleaning other surfaces.

Likewise, the user is typically not able to significantly modify the surface area of the tissue paper once the manufacturing process is complete. As used herein, the term "surface area" refers to the amount of surface area, considering the topography, of the tissue paper as contained within a unit area flat planar projection of that tissue paper. Generally, this amount of surface area is greater than the surface area obtained by measuring the projected planar dimensions of the tissue paper. The user may desire a first surface area for shipment and storage, and a second surface area for use.

Likewise, the user may desire to have a tissue paper with multiple exposed edges which can provide for cleaning. The edges provide a scraping action for removal of the material to be cleaned. This can be particularly advantageous when the product is used as a bath tissue or other cleaning implement. It is believed that the greater surface area provided to the tissue paper of the present invention upon activation ultimately yields more usable area for cleaning. Particularly, each edge of the slit provides an opportunity for scraping foreign material from the surface to be cleaned. Foreign material can become entrapped in the voids between slits allowing for further efficacy in cleaning. This improved cleaning efficacy may manifest itself as an increase in the coefficient of friction of the tissue paper.

Likewise, if the tissue paper according to the present invention is to be used as a bath tissue, high void volume upon activation prophetically provides for improved flushability. One attempt in the art to make a toilet paper having improved flushability is found in U.S. Pat. No. 5,652,035, issued Jul. 29, 1997, to Tseng. This patent discloses a bath tissue paper divided into quadrants. Diagonally opposed quadrants have slits which are parallel. The tissue paper has two pairs of diagonally opposed quadrants. Each pair has slits which are mutually parallel to the slits in the diagonally opposed quadrant and mutually perpendicular to the slits in the adjacent quadrants. While this arrangement may provide improved flushability, it does not allow the consumer to readily activate the tissue paper by application of tensile forces. As the user grasps the tissue and pulls it apart, the slits which are perpendicular to the line of the tensile force will tend to open the tissue paper while the slits which are parallel to the application of the tensile force will generally not be extensible. The tissue will not properly activate as described below.

Commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 3,895,128, issued July 15, 1975 to Gaisser, incorporated herein by reference, discloses a fabric conditioner article usable as a dryer-added fabric softener. Commonly assigned U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,944,694, issued Mar. 16, 1976 to McQueary, and 3,956,556, issued May 11, 1976 to McQueary, both incorporated herein by reference, disclose fabric conditioning articles having slits and perforations therein. These fabric conditioner articles are also usable as dryer-added fabric softeners. The purpose of the slits and perforations is to allow air flow through the fabric conditioning article, thereby preventing obstruction of the exhaust when used as a dryer-added fabric softener. If a substrate according to the present invention is to be used as a dryer-added fabric softener, activation of the substrate at the point of use provides a low density/high void volume substrate, particularly well suited for air flow therethrough during use in the dryer.

Another application of slitting technology is found in U.S. Pat. No. 5,667,871, issued Sep. 16, 1997, to Goodrich et al. Goodrich et al. uses an exemplary 70 pound natural Kraft paper to form filling material. The material is used to fill hollow spaces in packaging or the like. Likewise, U.S. Pat. No. 5,365,819, issued Nov. 22, 1994 to Maida et al., teaches a process for forming a packing material using a multitude of slits. The

slits allow the material to be expanded into a three-dimensional shape that is both load-bearing and resilient.

Yet another example of the slitting technology is illustrated in U.S. Pat. No. 5,374,381, issued Dec. 20, 1994, to Schuld et al. Schuld et al. teaches an evaporative element or cartridge especially useful in humidifiers. The element comprises multiple layers of slit and expanded wicking material made of blotter-type paper. A metal layer or other frame is provided for structural strength.

A substrate according to the present invention may be used as a bath tissue, facial tissue, paper towel, napkin, rag, sponge, scrubby, poof, body wash, filter, face mask, pillow material, padding, insulation, packing material, bandage, wound dressing, dryer-added fabric softener, a core for absorbent products such as diapers, sanitary napkins or tampons, a drainage medium for outdoor use, bedding for plants, etc. The substrate, without regard to its end use, is activatable at the point of use or at an intermediate point in the manufacturing process.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention comprises a generally planar substrate of tissue paper. The tissue paper may comprise cellulosic and/or synthetic fibers. The tissue paper is provided with a pattern of lines of weakness. The lines of weakness may have a major axis. The lines of weakness may be disposed in a grid, may be of identical length and pitch or may comprise a variety of sizes and shapes. The major axes of the lines of weakness may be straight, parallel and/or oriented in a common direction. The lines of weakness may also be curvilinear and oriented in various diagonal relationships.

The tissue paper may be plastically activated in tension. The activation direction may be generally perpendicular to the major axes of the lines of weakness. Upon activation the tissue paper is transformed from a first state of intensive properties to a second state of intensive properties. For example, upon activation, the Z direction thickness of the tissue paper will increase.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary top plan view of an exemplary tissue paper according to the present invention prior to activation and having straight, parallel and unilaterally offset slits. The slits in Fig. 1 were made in papermaking as low basis weight regions.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary top plan view of the tissue paper of Fig. 1 following
5 activation.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary top plan view of an exemplary tissue paper according to the present invention prior to activation and having straight, parallel and unilaterally offset slits, the slits of the tissue paper of Fig. 3 having a discernible width. The slits in Fig. 3 were made during papermaking as low basis weight regions, but having a higher basis
10 weight than the corresponding slits of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary top plan view of the tissue paper of Fig. 3 following activation.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary top plan view of an exemplary tissue paper according to the present invention prior to activation and having straight, parallel and unilaterally offset
15 slits, the slits of the tissue paper of Fig. 5 having a discernible width. The slits in Fig. 5 were made during papermaking as low basis weight regions, and are of one-half the length of the slits in Fig. 3.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary top plan view of the tissue paper of Fig. 5 following activation.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary top plan view of an exemplary tissue paper according to the present invention prior to activation and having straight, parallel and unilaterally offset slits. The substrate for the tissue paper of Fig. 7 is Charmin Ultra-type bath tissue, with the forming wire side facing the viewer. The tissue paper of Fig. 7 was made using a rotary slitter.
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Fig. 8 is a fragmentary top plan view of the tissue paper of Fig. 7 following activation.
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Fig. 9 is a fragmentary top plan view of the tissue paper having slits which form a broken sinusoidal pattern. The substrate of the tissue paper of Fig. 9 is Charmin-type bath tissue, with the forming wire side facing the viewer. The tissue paper of Fig. 9 was
30 made using a laser cutter.

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary top plan view of the tissue paper of Fig. 9 following activation.

Fig. 11 is a fragmentary top plan view of the tissue paper according to the present invention having slits arranged in a interlaced bilaterally alternating chevron pattern. The tissue paper substrate of Fig. 11 is made of Charmin-type bath tissue, with the forming wire side oriented away from the viewer. The tissue paper of Fig. 11 was made using a laser cutter.

Fig. 12 is a fragmentary top plan view of the tissue paper of Fig. 11 following activation.

Fig. 13A is a load elongation curve showing the response to activation of the paper of Figs. 1-2. Fig. 13A also shows the response to activation of Quilted Northern Ultra bath tissue and Brawny paper towels, both made by the Fort James Corporation, and Kleenex facial tissue made by the Kimberly Clark Corporation.

Fig. 13B is the load elongation curve of Fig. 13A, having a compressed strain scale.

Fig. 14 is load elongations showing the response to activation of the paper of Figs. 3-4.

Fig. 15 is load elongations showing the response to activation of the paper of Figs. 5-6.

Fig. 16 is load elongations showing the response to activation of the paper of Figs. 7-8.

Fig. 17 is load elongations showing the response to activation of the paper of Figs. 9-10.

Fig. 18 is load elongation showing the response to activation of the paper of Figs. 11-12.

Fig. 19 is a graph of the bandwidth of the load elongation shown in Figs. 13A-13B.

Fig. 20 is a graph of the bandwidth of the load elongation shown in Fig. 14.

Fig. 21 is a graph of the bandwidth of the load elongation shown in Fig. 15.

Fig. 22 is a graph of the bandwidth of the load elongation shown in Fig. 16.

Fig. 23 is a graph of the bandwidth of the load elongation shown in Fig. 17.

Fig. 24 is a graph of the bandwidth of the load elongation shown in Fig. 18.

Fig. 25 is a graph of the bandwidth of the invention of Fig. 19 and prior art samples.

Fig. 27 is a schematic top plan view of an exemplary slit pattern, showing the dimensions used for analysis.

Fig. 29A is a fragmentary top plan view of a tissue paper having slits perpendicularly oriented in first and second directions wherein the slits in the first direction have a greater length than the slits in the second direction.

Fig. 30A is a schematic bottom plan view of the probe used in the coefficient of friction test method.

Fig. 30B is a vertical sectional view of the probe of Fig. 30A taken along lines 30B-30B.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring to Figs. 1-12, the present invention comprises a sheet of a flexible, macroscopically planar substrate. The substrate will be discussed below in a first execution as tissue paper 40, although it is to be understood alternative executions and materials are within the scope of the claimed invention. The sheet of tissue paper 40 has a machine direction and cross machine direction orthogonal thereto. Collectively, these two directions define an XY plane and a Z-direction orthogonal to the XY plane. The tissue paper 40 may be of indeterminate length. It is to be understood that while rectangular-shaped tissue papers 40 are illustrated, other shapes such as circles, regular and irregular polygons, etc., are within the scope of the present invention.

The tissue paper 40 comprises a plurality of lines of weakness 42 extending substantially or entirely through the thickness of the tissue paper 40 in the Z-direction. The lines of weakness 42 may be slits 44, cuts, perforations, apertures, areas of significantly reduced basis weight or any other artifact in the tissue paper 40 which allows it to form an essentially continuous network with holes dispersed throughout the network when activated as discussed below.

Activation of the tissue paper 40 refers to a plastic change in one or more intensive properties of the tissue paper 40. To activate the tissue paper 40, it is elongated in tension by the application of tensile forces. The applied tensile forces may be generally perpendicular to the major axis of the lines of weakness 42, so that maximum elongation occurs.

During activation, the tissue is plastically extended, by opposed tensile forces. The tensile forces occur in a direction having a vector component perpendicular to, and preferably which is identically perpendicular to, the major axis of the lines of weakness 42. By plastic extension, it is meant that the tissue paper 40 permanently increases in length or thickness in response to the application of opposed tensile forces. The increased length may relax somewhat after the applied tensile forces are removed, but the tissue paper 40 does not return to its original length.

The tissue paper 40 may be cellulosic, and conventionally dried or through air dried using known papermaking techniques. The tissue paper 40 may be of constant or variable basis weight and/or density, with a particularly preferred multi-basis weight

embodiment being described below. The tissue paper 40 according to the present invention may be made according to any of commonly assigned U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,529,480, issued July 16, 1985 to Trokhan; 4,637,859, issued Jan. 20, 1987 to Trokhan; 5,364,504, issued Nov. 15, 1994 to Smurkoski et al.; 5,529,664, issued June 25, 1996 to Trokhan et al.; 5,679,222 issued Oct. 21, 1997 to Rasch et al.; 5,714,041 issued Feb. 3, 1998 to Ayers et al.; 5,906,710, issued May 25, 1999 to Trokhan; 5,980,691, issued Nov. 9, 1999 to Weisman et al., 5,549,790, issued Aug. 27, 1996 to Phan; 5,556,509, issued Sept. 17, 1996 to Trokhan et al.; 5,580,423, issued Dec. 3, 1996 to Ampulski et al.; 5,609,725, issued Mar. 11, 1997 to Phan; 5,629,052 issued May 13, 1997 to Trokhan et al.; 5,637,194, issued June 10, 1997 to Ampulski et al.; 5,674,663, issued Oct. 7, 1997 to McFarland et al.; 5,693,187 issued Dec. 2, 1997 to Ampulski et al.; 5,709,775 issued Jan. 20, 1998 to Trokhan et al.; 5,776,307 issued Jul. 7, 1998 to Ampulski et al.; 5,795,440 issued Aug. 18, 1998 to Ampulski et al.; 5,814,190 issued Sept. 29, 1998 to Phan; 5,817,377 issued October 6, 1998 to Trokhan et al.; 5,846,379 issued Dec. 8, 1998 to Ampulski et al.; 5,855,739 issued Jan. 5, 1999 to Ampulski et al.; 5,861,082 issued Jan. 19, 1999 to Ampulski et al., 5,871,887 issued Feb. 16, 1999 to Trokhan et al.; 5,897,745 issued April 27, 1999 to Ampulski, et al.; 5,904,811 issued May 18, 1999 to Ampulski et al.; and 6,051,105, issued April 18, 2000 to Ampulski, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Alternatively, the tissue may be made without creping. Tissue made without creping is illustrated by U.S. Pat. No. 5,392,068, issued Aug. 3, 1999 to Farrington, Jr. et al.

If the tissue paper 40 selected for use with the present invention comprises multiple densities, or multiple basis weights as discussed below, and is through air dried, one of skill may wish to utilize micropore drying to remove water from the tissue paper 40 during manufacture. In micropore drying a flow restriction is placed in the path of the through drying air flow. The micropore medium has pores smaller than the interstices of the tissue paper 40 to be dried. Micropore drying may be conducted in accordance with the following commonly assigned patents, incorporated herein by reference: U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,274,930, issued Jan. 4, 1994 to Ensign et al.; 5,437,107, issued Aug. 1, 1995 to Ensign et al.; 5,539,996, issued July 30, 1996 to Ensign et al.; 5,581,906, issued Dec. 10, 1996 to Ensign et al.; 5,584,126, issued Dec. 17, 1996 to Ensign et al.; 5,584,128,

issued Dec. 17, 1996 to Ensign et al.; 5,625,961, issued May 6, 1997 to Ensign et al.; 5,912,072, issued June 15, 1999 to Trokhan et al.; 5,942,322, issued Aug. 24, 1999 to Ensign et al.; 6,021,583, issued Feb. 8, 2000 to Stelljes et al; and 6,105,276, issued Aug. 22, 2000 to Ensign et al.

5 Alternatively, as noted above, substrates which are non-cellulosic in whole or in part are included within the scope of the present invention. The substrate according to the present invention may comprise cellulosic fibers, synthetic fibers and mixtures thereof. One suitable apparatus for producing a non-woven fabric according to the present invention is illustrated in commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 5,895,623, issued
10 Apr. 20, 1999 to Trokhan et al., and incorporated herein by reference.

Examining the tissue according to the present invention in more detail, the tissue has a plurality of lines of weakness 42. The lines of weakness 42 will be discussed hereinbelow as slits 44, although it is to be recognized the invention is not so limited. The lines of weakness 42 may comprise perforations, apertures, etc. As used herein, a
15 perforation comprises a discontinuity or interruption in the tissue which does not go all the way through the Z-direction thickness of the tissue and is essentially unidimensional within the XY plane. A perforation may be made by cutting or by permanently compressing/deforming the fibers in the tissue. A slit will have a discernible first direction and be essentially linear with little discernible dimension in the perpendicular direction.
20 A slit extends entirely throughout the Z-direction thickness of the tissue paper 40. Slits 44 and apertures may be essentially rectilinear or curvilinear. In contrast, an aperture is another type of line of weakness. The aperture has a discernible dimension in both the X and Y directions. Apertures may be thought of as holes which extend partially throughout the thickness of the tissue paper 40 or entirely throughout the thickness of
25 the paper. Thus, both blind holes and through holes are included as apertures. The perforations, slits 44, apertures or other lines of weakness 42, may form a grid. Between the lines of weakness 42 are lands 48. The lands 48 become the mesh that defines the volume of the tissue upon activation.

For purposes of this discussion, the slits 44 are considered to be oriented in the
30 machine direction, although it is to be recognized the slits 44 may be oriented in the cross machine direction, or at a diagonal relationship relative to the machine and cross machine directions. Alternatively, the tissue paper 40 may have slits 44 in both the

machine and cross machine directions. The slits 44 may be unilaterally offset from one another. When the slits 44 are unilaterally offset, the end of one slit does not intercept the end of an adjacent slit which lies perpendicular to the major axis of the slits 44. Alternatively, the slits 44 may be bilaterally offset from adjacent slits 44, or may be aligned with adjacent slits 44.

Referring to Fig. 27, the following notations are used to describe the invention pattern:

L is the length of the slits 44.

A is the width of the slits 44 prior to activation. The width of the slit is taken to approach zero, or to be zero, for a slit of infinitesimal width.

D is the distance between adjacent slits 44 in the length direction.

W is the distance between adjacent slits 44 in the width direction, i.e., the width of the lands 48. Generally, the slit length L will be greater than the distance between slits D so that greater elongation occurs upon activation in tension.

A unit cell is taken to be the smallest repeating unit which can be tesilated together to form the XY pattern of lands 48 and lines of weakness 42.

Imx is taken to be the length of the unit cell in the length direction of the slits 44 and is mathematically equivalent to the sum of L + D.

Icx is the length of the unit cell in the width direction and is mathematically taken to be the sum of 2W + 2A.

Nm is the number of unit cells of the sheet taken in the length direction.

Nc is the number of unit cells of the sheet taken in the width direction.

The length L of the slit controls the size of the opening upon activation. Thus, the length L of the slit will impact the total elongation in the width direction. The distance between adjacent slits W defines the width of the lands 48 and controls the amount of expansion in the Z-direction and the general appearance of the tissue paper 40 when activated. The slit width A may be generally taken to be zero prior to activation. This width may have some contribution to the Z-direction expansion and provide for a particular type of mesh. For example, it may be desirable that the slits 44 provide a scooping action to remove foreign matter, dirt, etc. The distance between slits D controls the tensile strength in the width direction. The distance between slits W controls the Z-direction expansion, the tensile strength in the length direction, and will influence

the size of any scoops or lands 48 upon activation. Such lands 48 will be oriented approximately 45 degrees to the plane of the substrate upon activation.

The following ratios influence the operation and properties of the tissue according to the present invention upon activation. L/W is the ratio of the length of the slit to the distance between adjacent slits 44, which distance is taken perpendicular to the major axis of the slits 44. The L/W ratio controls the amount of opacity, or the see-through area of the sheet upon activation. A lower L/W ratio results in greater opacity upon activation, while a higher L/W ratio will result in more open area and hence lower opacity upon activation.

L/D is the ratio of the slit length to the distance between adjacent slits 44 in the direction parallel to the slits 44. The L/D ratio is one factor which controls the amount of elongation perpendicular to the major axis of the slits 44 before structural failure occurs. A lower L/D ratio results in less elongation perpendicular to the slits 44 before structural failure, while a higher L/D ratio results in more elongation being achievable.

If the width of the lands W becomes too small, the tissue paper 40 will not have sufficient strength during activation and may rip into pieces upon activation. Alternatively, if the width of the lands W is too great, activation may require undue tensile force. Similarly, if the distance D between adjacent slits 44 is too small, the tissue paper 40 may rip upon activation.

A/W is the ratio of the width of the slit to the distance between adjacent slits 44, which distance is taken perpendicular to the major axis of the slits 44. The A/W is one factor which controls the amount of open area of the tissue prior to activation. A lower A/W ratio results in the less sheet open area, and hence greater opacity, before activation, while a higher A/W ratio results in more open area before activation.

While the slits 44 have a length L oriented in a first direction, it is to be recognized the tissue paper 40 is typically activated in a direction perpendicular to the length L, or major axis, of the slits 44. Thus, the length L of the tissue paper 40 is generally taken to be perpendicular to the length L of the slits 44. The width direction of the slit 44 or tissue paper 40 is perpendicular to the length direction of the slit 44.

Table 1 below illustrates known operating ranges for the parameters described above, for the embodiments of Figs. 1-8. The numbers of different unit cells taken in the first and second directions are directly proportional to the complexity of the pattern of the

tissue paper 40. In a degenerate case, an elaborate pattern may have one unit cell throughout the entire sheet.

TABLE 1

Parameter	Lower Limit First Execution	Lower Limit Second Execution	Lower Limit Third Execution	Upper Limit First Execution	Upper Limit Second Execution	Upper Limit Third Execution
L/W	0.1	1	2	100	10	5
L/D	0.1	1	2	100	20	10
A/W	---	---	---	10	2	1

Referring to Figs. 9-12, alternative embodiments of tissue paper 40 according to the present invention are illustrated. This embodiment illustrates lines of weakness 42 oriented at a diagonal relative to the machine direction and cross machine direction. This arrangement provides the benefit that the tissue may be activated by opposed tensile forces oriented in either the machine direction, the cross-machine direction, or an angular relationship thereto. This arrangement also provides the benefit that for a multiply tissue, significant ply interaction occurs. It is believed that upon activation, the interlocking peaks of one ply will catch and maintain the loft, or the Z-direction expansion by interaction with adjacent plies in the multi-ply laminate.

Figs. 9-10 illustrate a tissue paper 40 having lines of weakness 42 which are sinusoidal and interlaced. If sinusoidal slits 44 are selected, adjacent slits 44 may be in phase, 180° out of phase, or at an intermediate phase. Alternatively, the slits 44 may be curvilinear and represent portions of circles, ovals, etc. If curvilinear slits 44 are selected, the slits 44 may be oriented with the concavity in the same direction, oriented with alternating slits 44 having opposed concavities, or an intermediate orientation. This arrangement also provides the benefit of being activatable by opposed tensile forces in either the machine direction, cross machine direction, or angular relationship thereto. The sinusoidal pattern provides rounded curves at the edges of the lands 48 upon activation. This arrangement provides the benefit there will be no rough points to abrade the consumer during use. Alternatively, as illustrated in Figs. 11-12, the slits 44 need not be parallel. Alternating slits 44 may be oriented at diagonals relative to adjacent slits 44 and/or the machine and/or the cross machine directions. Figs. 11-12 illustrate a tissue paper 40 pattern having chevron-shaped lines of weakness 42. It will be obvious to one

of ordinary skill that a pattern of herringbone-shaped lines of weakness 42 may also be used.

Referring to Figs. 29A and 29B, two other patterns are illustrated. The pattern in Fig. 29A is activatable in either direction 82 or in direction 84. Activation in direction 84 is expected to provide greater strain without rupture, i.e., achieving peak load, than activation in direction 82. Likewise, referring to Fig. 29B, the pattern comprises both semicircular-shaped lines of weakness 42 and straight, parallel and unilaterally offset lines of weakness 42. Activation perpendicular to the straight and unilaterally offset lines of weakness 42 will also involve a contribution from the semicircularly-shaped lines of weakness 42. However, activation in a direction parallel to the straight lines of weakness 42 will only involve strain contributions from the semicircularly-shaped lines of weakness 42. Accordingly, activation in the direction perpendicular to the straight lines of weakness 42 is expected to allow greater elongation without rupture than activation in the direction parallel to the straight lines of weakness 42. Thus, the embodiments of Figs. 29A-29B allow the user to select which degree of activation may be utilized, dependent upon the properties desired at the point of use.

One of ordinary skill will recognize that various patterns of the lines of weakness 42 may be intermixed in the same tissue paper 40. For example, a unit cell may be comprised of lines of weakness 42 which are straight, curvilinear, and comprise slits 44, apertures, etc.

Table 2 below, gives the dimensions of the slits 44 and ligaments for six exemplary, nonlimiting embodiments of the present invention. The dimensions are shown in state 1, prior to activation.

TABLE 2

	L, Slit Length Perpendicular to Activation Direction (cm)	A, Slit Width Taken Parallel to Activation Direction (cm)	D, Distance Between Slits Perpendicular to Activation Direction (cm)	W, Distance Between Slits Taken Parallel to Activation Direction (cm)	Figure Number
Example 1	2.0	0.06	0.19	0.24	1
Example 2	2.0	0.06	0.19	0.24	3
Example 3	1.0	0.06	0.19	0.24	5
Example 4	1.0	approx. 0	0.19	0.41	7

Example 5	1.6	approx. 0	0.95	varies	9
Example 6	1.3	approx. 0	0.16	0.32	11

Referring still to Figs. 1-12, six tissue papers 40 above according to the present invention are illustrated before and after activation. Prior to activation, the tissue paper 40 has a first thickness as measured in the Z-direction.

The tissue paper 40 also increases in Z-direction thickness in response to the plastic extension. Such increase in Z-direction thickness is contrary to what would be expected under the traditional theory of Poisson effects. Instead, the Z-direction thickness of the sheet increases. The tissue paper 40 does not return to its original thickness upon release of the applied tensile forces. Further, the tissue paper 40 may expand in the Z-direction an amount, or percentage, which is greater than the elongation parallel to the applied tensile forces. Thus, the tissue paper 40 exhibits two-dimensional auxetic properties.

Thus, according to the present invention, a tissue paper 40 which does not suffer from the drawbacks of a Poisson effect is obtained. Upon activation, rather than narrowing in the Z-direction, the tissue paper 40 according to the present invention becomes thicker in the Z-direction. In this manner, a tissue paper 40 having extremely low densities, lower than heretofore obtainable, results.

Table 3 illustrates the effect of activation at four different points on a unit cell of the tissue paper 40 of Fig. 27 on the thickness, the length in the activation direction, the length in the second direction and the volume of a unit cell of the tissue paper 40 described in Table 3. The tissue paper 40 in Fig. 3 had the following dimensions: L = 1.0 cm, D = 0.2 cm, W = 0.4 cm and A = 0.02 cm. The length direction of the tissue paper 40 is considered to be parallel to the direction of the applied tensile force. The width direction is considered to be perpendicular to the direction of the applied tensile force.

TABLE 3

Strain	0%	8.9%	23.8%	36.9%	52.4%
Thickness	0.036 cm	0.373 cm	0.537 cm	0.557 cm	0.570 cm

(measured)					
Length (2W+2A)	0.84 cm	0.915 cm	1.04 cm	1.15 cm	1.28 cm
Width (L+D)	1.20 cm	1.113 cm	1.03 cm	0.883 cm	0.725 cm
Volume	0.036 cm ³	0.38 cm ³	0.575 cm ³	0.566 cm ³	0.529 cm ³
Volume Index	1.0	10.6	16.0	15.7	14.7
Thickness Index	1.0	10.4	14.9	15.5	15.8

The foregoing discussion is directed to single ply tissue paper 40 embodiments. Multi-ply tissue paper 40 embodiments are also feasible. In a multi-ply embodiment, the product may be composed of at least two, and up to any reasonable number of, tissue substrates. The tissue substrates forming the multiple plies may be of identical or different material compositions. For example, a three (or more) ply embodiment may be utilized. Such an embodiment may comprise two outboard plies and one or more central ply(ies). The outboard plies may be provided with properties that are soft to the skin of the user, efficacious for scrubbing of surfaces, etc. The central ply(ies) may be provided for strength or to release cleanser or other functional additives upon activation. Further, one or both of the outer plies may comprise tissue paper 40 without lines of weakness 42, as is known in the art.

If a multi-ply embodiment is selected, the plies may be provided with different patterns of lines of weakness 42. For example, the inner ply(ies) may be provided with a pattern that promotes loft and bulk upon activation. The outer plies may be provided with a pattern that is tactily pleasant or efficacious for scrubbing a particular target surface. A multi-ply sheet analysis is illustrated by Table 4 below. A geometry similar to that shown in Fig. 27, having parallel unilaterally offset slits 44 was tested. The slits 44 and tissue paper 40 had the following parameters prior to activation:

Unit Cell Dimension:

L: 1.65 cm
A: 0.09 cm
D: 0.10 cm
W: 0.24 cm
dd: 0.033 cm

Sheet Dimension:

Length: 18.7 cm
Width: 15.1 cm
Number of Plies: 5

TABLE 4

Strain	0%	49.7%
CD Length	18.7 cm	28 cm
Bulk Volume	46.6 cm ³	560 cm ³
Volume Index	1	12.0

Referring to Fig. 26, the slits 44 or other lines of weakness 42 in the tissue paper 40 may be imparted to the tissue paper 40 in any suitable manner. Fig. 26 illustrates a rotary knife 50 which may be used against a backing roll 52 to impart slits 44 into the tissue paper 40. The pattern of the blades on the rotary knife 50 will correspond to the slits 44 in the tissue. The spaces between the blades will correspond to the lands 48 in the tissue. The tissue is moved relative to the knife, preferably through a nip and the slits 44 may be imparted in a continuous process.

Alternatively, the knife may be flat and stamp the slits 44 into the tissue paper 40. This requires a batch process wherein the slits 44 are stamped into the tissue. Then the tissue paper 40 is moved relative to the stamping knife or, alternatively, a new tissue paper 40 placed under the knife. The knife is then activated stamping the slits 44 and leaving the lands 48 in the patterns as described above.

In yet a more preferred execution, the lines of weakness 42 may comprise low basis weight regions in the tissue paper 40. The tissue paper 40 may have multiple basis weights with higher basis weights providing the lands 48 and the lower basis weights providing the slits 44 or lines of weakness 42.

In a preferred embodiment, the tissue comprises multi-basis weight paper, with the slits 44 as low basis weight regions, or even apertures in a degenerate case. To make multi-basis weight paper, a forming wire having upstanding protuberances is provided. The protuberances may have an aspect ratio of at least 10 in some executions, at least 20 in other executions, and at least 30 in still other executions. The protuberances in the forming wire correspond to the lines of weakness 42 while the spaces between the protuberances correspond to the lands 48. In a particularly preferred process, the high basis weight regions of the tissue paper 40 may have a height, taken perpendicular to the plane of the forming wire less than or slightly greater than that of the protuberances. In a particularly preferred execution, the low basis weight regions will just barely cap

over and bridge across the protuberances, leaving a very low basis weight regions which becomes apertures upon activation. This arrangement provides the benefit that the fibers at the edges of apertures will provide softness rather than a rough edge. The softness is believed to be due, in part, to the fiber bonds which rupture upon activation.

5 Rupture of the bonds causes one end of the fibers to remain attached and one to be free, i.e., essentially cantilevered. Such softness is particularly desirable if the activated tissue paper 40 is to be used as an implement for epidermal cleaning as occurs in bath tissue or a body wipe. For a multi-ply product, the fibers at the edges of the slits 44 may lock against the corresponding fibers of adjacent plies. Such locking is believed to help
10 maintain the loft and Z-direction thickness of the product following activation.

Multi-basis weight paper may be made according to any of commonly assigned U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,245,025, issued Sept. 14, 1993 to Trokhan et al.; 5,527,428 issued June 18, 1996 to Trokhan et al.; 5,534,326 issued July 9, 1996 to Trokhan et al.; 5,654,076, issued Aug. 5, 1997 to Trokhan et al., 5,820,730, issued Oct. 13, 1998 to
15 Phan et al.; 5,277,761, issued Jan. 11, 1994 to Phan et al.; 5,443,691, issued Aug. 22, 1995 to Phan et al.; 5,804,036 issued Sept. 8, 1998 to Phan et al.; 5,503,715, issued Apr. 2, 1996 to Trokhan et al.; 5,614,061, issued March 25, 1997 to Phan et al.; 5,804,281 issued Sept. 8, 1998 to Phan et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,895,623, issued Apr. 20, 1999 to Trokhan et al.; and 5,900,122 issued May 4, 1999 to Huston, incorporated
20 herein by reference.

TEST METHODS

The present invention may be characterized as follows. The first characterization uses the elongation occurring at the peak load taken from a load elongation curve.
25 Elongation at peak, also known as strain, is measured in two orthogonal directions. One direction is the activation direction, i.e., the direction of maximum strain without rupture. The other direction is orthogonal thereto. These directions may be coincident with the cross machine and machine directions, respectively. The activation direction, e.g. cross machine direction, bandwidth 70, described below, of the load elongation curve relative
30 to a moving average up to the peak is also determined. Volume and thickness of the product both prior to and following activation is measured to yield a volume index and a thickness index, respectively. The invention may also be characterized by its coefficient

of friction and by its flexibilities as measured in the machine direction, cross machine direction, and ratio of the machine and cross machine direction flexibilities.

For each of the tests described below, unless otherwise indicated, a sample is selected and provided. The sample comprises at least one unit cell of the pattern of lines of weakness 42 in the tissue paper 40 and should coincide with one unit as presented to the consumer. If the pattern is closely spaced, so that multiple lines of weakness 42 occur on a single product, one product is provided as the sample. For example, the sample may be a single sheet of bath tissue, a single cleaning implement, etc.

The elongation to peak load measurement is made as follows. The two directions cited above for the sample to be tested are determined.

A tensile tester is used to measure load elongation curve data. The tensile tester jaw size is at least equal to the sample width where width is orthogonal to the direction tested. If the sample is too large for the tensile tester, it may be trimmed to 6 inches (15.24 centimeters) square. If the sample is trimmed to 6 inches (15.24 centimeters), the portion of the sample tested should be representative of the portion of the sample which achieves the greatest Z-directional change when stress is applied in either direction of the XY plane. Tensile tester gauge length is equal to 75% of the length of the sample being tested. The sample is oriented in the first direction, centered in the jaws in both directions and clamped. The cross heads are separated at a constant speed of 20 inches (50.8 centimeters) per minute and the resulting load elongation curve recorded at a sampling frequency of 20 data points per second. The elongation test distance should be great enough such that the sample achieves a peak load.

Recordation may be done using Analysis Presentation Software Version 5.3, available from Thwing-Albert Instrument Company of Philadelphia, PA. This software records the data as absolute load versus crosshead movement. The absolute load is normalized to grams per centimeter by dividing the load by the initial width of the sample orthogonal to the direction tested. The crosshead movement is converted to a percentage strain by dividing the crosshead movement by the original gauge length and multiplying by 100. The peak stress, or load, is found from the load elongation curve. The elongation corresponding to the peak load is recorded as the resulting strain. This procedure is repeated for the second direction. Five samples are tested in each

direction and the results averaged to yield the strain at peak load for that particular direction. The strain ratio, which may be the ratio of the cross machine direction elongation at peak load to the machine direction elongation at peak load, is found by simple division.

5 Table 5 shown below illustrates the machine direction and cross machine direction strains at peak load for various prior art products and for various embodiments of the present invention. Typically, tissue paper 40 according to the prior art had relatively low strain values in the cross machine direction. This occurs because foreshortening, such as creping, rush transfer, or wet microcontraction, in the manufacturing process typically
10 occurs in the machine direction.

One of skill will recognize that the length and width directions of the slits 44 and/or the length and width directions of the tissue paper 40 need not coincide with the machine and cross machine directions. However, these directions are well known and will be understood by one of ordinary skill and are used for convenience in the examples
15 shown below.

However, in the present invention, the slits 44 may have and typically do have a major axis oriented parallel to the machine direction. Such an orientation of the slits 44 allows for activation in the cross machine direction. This orientation is preferable because it makes inadvertent activation in the machine direction less likely to occur.

20 Inadvertent activation may, for example, occur during dispensing.

As illustrated by Table 5, the tissue paper 40 according to the present invention may have a cross machine direction strain of at least 30%, in some executions at least 60%, in other executions at least 90%, in other executions at least 120%, and in still other executions at least 150%. Likewise, the present invention provides strain ratios
25 approximately an order of magnitude greater than obtainable with the prior art. The strain ratio is the ratio of the strains at peak load in two orthogonal directions. The orthogonal directions may be coincident the machine and cross machine directions. The strain ratio may be at least 2, in the executions at least 4, and in still other executions at least 6.

30

TABLE 5

	% MD Strain to Peak	% CD Strain to Peak	CD Strain to Peak / MD Strain to Peak Strain Ratio
BATH TISSUE			
Charmin by P&G	28.9	9.2	0.3
Charmin Ultra by P&G	21.2	14.0	0.7
Cottonelle (Ripples) by K-C	18.4	12.9	0.7
Cottonelle (Ripples) Ultrasoft by K-C	16.6	10.0	0.6
Quilted Northern by FJ	17.7	9.4	0.5
Quilted Northern Ultra by FJ	23.9	8.2	0.3
Angel Soft by GP	14.3	7.5	0.5
Scott by K-C	19.8	6.0	0.3
White Cloud by Paper Products Ltd.	15.8	8.1	0.5
TOWELS			
Bounty by P&G	20.3	14.8	0.7
Brawny by FJ	24.3	7.2	0.3
Scott Ripples by K-C	19.3	12.7	0.7
Viva by K-C	29.3	22.4	0.8
FACIAL TISSUE			
Puffs Regular by P&G	16.5	14.0	0.8
Puffs Extra Strength by P&G	18.9	10.7	0.6
Kleenex Regular by K-C	17.2	7.2	0.4
Kleenex Cold Care by K-C	16.7	7.9	0.5
Scotties by K-C	17.0	7.5	0.4
WIPES			
Huggies by K-C	50.2	26.5	0.5
Pampers by P&G	19.2	8.9	0.5
Cottonelle by K-C	25.2	19.8	0.8
Charmin KidFresh - P&G	22.6	11.9	0.5
NONWOVEN RAW MATERIALS			
Carded Topsheet by PGI	53.8	68.8	1.3
P11 by BDA	72.0	96.1	1.3
SMS Cuff by PGI	45.7	60.7	1.3
INVENTION			
Example 1, Straight, L=2cm, A=0.06 cm	25.9	195.9	7.6
Example 2, Straight, L=2cm, A=0.06 cm	25.1	156.6	6.2
Example 3, Straight, L=1cm, A=0.06cm	23.9	67.7	2.9
Example 4, Straight, L=1cm, A=0	15.7	32.3	2.1
Example 5, Sine Pattern	17.8	77.7	4.4
Example 6, Chevron Pattern	20.6	127.9	6.2

Referring to Figs. 13A-18, several representative load elongation curves according to the prior art and present invention are illustrated. The load elongation curves show how much greater elongation is obtainable with the present invention, at a lesser peak loading value, than is obtainable with the prior art.

5 A second parameter, bandwidth 70 is measured as follows. The aforementioned load elongation curve up to the peak load is smoothed using a rolling average technique. The first 3% of strain is omitted to eliminate noise. Every three consecutive data points are averaged together to smooth the curve, such that the moving average at a given datum point is equal to the average of the points immediately preceding and following
10 that datum point.

Referring to Figs. 19-24, the magnitude of the deviation, expressed as a percent of the peak load above and below the smoothed curve, is found for each datum point by subtracting the load from the rolling average and dividing by the peak load. In Figs. 19-24, the X-axis represents the rolling average curve. All points greater than (above on
15 the graph) the rolling average are again averaged together to yield the upper limit of the bandwidth 70. Likewise, all points less than (below on the graph) the rolling average are averaged together to give the lower limit of the bandwidth 70. The bandwidth 70 is defined as the sum of the absolute values of the upper and lower limits.

Excel software, available from Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, WA, or any
20 other spreadsheet, as well known to one of ordinary skill, may be utilized. As illustrated in Table 6 below, the data points taken from the load elongation curve may be plotted in columnar form. The first column provides the strain at each datum point. For tissue papers 40 according to the present invention, the entire load elongation curve may yield 200 or more data points for the prior art and 1,200 individual data points or more for the
25 present invention. However, only data points up to the peak load are considered. Therefore, n data points are utilized with n being on the order of 200 or more. It is to be noted that the prior art samples typically exhibited fewer total data points, on the order of 20 or more.

The first column in Table 6 is the strain. It is to be noted that Table 6 below ends
30 when the n th data point on the load column equals the peak data point on the load elongation curve. The second column is the load corresponding to each strain in the first column. The third column is the rolling average of the load found at each three

consecutive data points in the second column. For each point on the strain curve, the rolling average considers the data points immediately before and immediately after a particular point on the strain curve. The fourth column represents the deviation of the load at any particular data point from the rolling average. Such deviation is found by subtracting the value of the second column from the value of the third column and dividing that difference by the peak load in the second column. The fifth column represents all of the positive values taken from the fourth column. These values are averaged together to yield the upper limit of the bandwidth 70. The sixth column represents all of the negative values taken from the fourth column. These values are averaged together to yield the lower limit of the bandwidth 70.

TABLE 6

X Axis Strain	Y Axis Load	Average of 3 Data Points for Load	Percent Deviation of Load: (Column 3 - Column 2)/ Y_n	Positive Deviations from Column 4	Negative Deviations from Column 4
X_1	Y_1	---	---	---	---
X_2	Y_2	Average Y_2	Deviation ₂	Positive Deviation ₂	---
X_3	Y_3	Average Y_3	Deviation ₃	---	Negative Deviation ₃
X_{n-1}	Y_{n-1}	Average _{n-1}	Deviation _{n-1}	Positive Deviation _{n-1}	---
X_n	Y_n , peak load	---	---	Average of Positive Deviations, Upper Limit of Bandwidth	Average of Negative Deviations, Lower Limit of Bandwidth

Referring to Figs 19-25, the smoothed load elongation curve may be plotted using the rolling average as a straight and horizontal line. The deviation expressed as a percent relative to peak load from the rolling average is plotted, as are the upper and lower limits of the band width.

As can be seen from Table 7 below, the prior art typically displays a bandwidth 70 considerably less than that of the present invention. Preferably, the present invention in some executions has a bandwidth 70 at least 0.5, in other executions at least 0.7, and in other executions at least 0.9. It is believed that the relatively large bandwidth 70 of the present invention is due to the incremental fracturing of ligaments, and consequently, lesser load carrying capability which occurs as large lands 48 (rather than individual fibers) are fractured.

TABLE 7

	Bandwidth %
BATH TISSUE	
Charmin LDT	0.32
Charmin Ultra	0.37
Cottonelle (KC Ripples)	0.32
Cottonelle (KC Ripples) Ultrasoft	0.33
White Cloud by Paper Products Ltd.	0.31
TOWELS	
Bounty	0.03
FACIAL TISSUE	
Puffs Regular	0.22
WIPES	
Pampers	0.37
NONWOVEN RAW MATERIALS	
P11	0.28
INVENTION	
Example 1	0.75
Example 2	1.31
Example 3	0.45
Example 4	0.87
Example 5	1.45
Example 6	2.23

Z-direction thickness and sample volume are measured as follows. An unactivated sample to be examined is placed on a flat, horizontal reference surface. The tissue paper 40 is denoted with the largest inscribed square. A flat square Type 302 stainless steel platen 60 having a thickness of 0.015 inches (0.0381 centimeters) is provided. The platen 60 has a size and area 1/9 that of the aforementioned inscribed square. By sizing the platen 60 relative to the inscribed square of the sample, a measure corresponding to various sized products is obtainable.

Referring to Fig. 28, the center of the platen 60 is found. The platen 60 is marked with diagonals, intersecting at the center, and extending to each corner of the platen 60. The diagonals are marked at positions 2/3 of distance from the center to each corner and at the center for a total of five positions. These five positions indicate the measuring points for subsequent thickness measurements.

The stainless steel platen 60 is laid upon the reference surface and zeroed for its own tare thickness using a Digimatic Height Gauge, Model No. HDS-8"M made by the Mitutoyo Corporation of Japan. The stylus tip of the height gauge is dropped to the point of contact with the platen 60 as it rests upon the sample. The platen 60 is tested for flatness by zeroing the gauge on the center of the platen 60. The platen 60 is flat if all other indicated measuring points are ± 0.01 " (0.254 millimeters). The sample is placed on the reference surface and oriented such that the direction of greatest % strain before failure is left/right to the observer.

Referring to Fig. 28, the sample is fastened to the reference surface on the far left and far right edges using adhesive tape along the full width of the sample. The adhesive tape should secure 12.5% of the total length of the sample on both the right and the left sides, leaving the middle 75% of the sample as gauge length for analysis. The platen 60 should be carefully placed on top of the sample so as not to disturb the sample. The platen 60 is centered on the sample with the edges of the platen 60 aligned with the aforementioned first and second directions. The height of the platen 60, representing the thickness of the sample when the tare is accounted for, is measured at each of the indicated five points on the platen 60. The average height of the five readings is recorded at this platen 60 position and represents the Z-direction thickness at this position of the platen 60.

While the platen 60 is in each position, the average width at each side of the platen 60 of the sample for this segment (perpendicular to the direction of increment of the platen 60) is also measured. Finally, the length of the sample is determined. The length is equal to the length of the side of the measuring platen 60. The length and width of the sample may be measured to a resolution of 1.6 millimeters using an ordinary scale available from The Starrett Company of Athol, MA.

The platen 60 is moved one full position to the left (or right) of its original position to position $n+1$. The height of the five points and length and width of the segment are again measured. The platen 60 is again moved one full position to the left (or right) and the five points remeasured and averaged. This procedure continues until the edge of the sample is reached. The thickness of the sample outboard of and perpendicular to the direction of increments of the platen 60 is not measured. The portion of the sample secured with adhesive tape is not measured. At the edge of the sample, only points on

the platen 60 lying inside of the sample are considered. For the edges, the length of the segment may not be equal to the length of one side of the platen 60. If the platen 60 overhangs the sample, any points lying outside of the sample are not considered for the height measurement. The platen 60 is then returned to one position to the right (or left) of the center position at position n-1 and the procedure repeated until the opposite edge of the sample is reached. The height measurements at each position are averaged to yield one height for each position of the platen 60.

At each position of the platen 60, the height, width and length are multiplied together. Thus, a volume for each incremental position of the platen 60 is found. These volumes at the incremental positions are summed together to yield a final volume for the sample.

The sample is then activated in tension. First, the adhesive tape securing the sample is removed and the sample is clamped along the full width of the sample (again 12.5% on the far left and far right of the figure). The sample is then activated in tension by moving the clamps apart at 50.8 centimeters per minute. To find the proper strain, the aforementioned load elongation curve is used. Elongation is measured in the activation direction which normally occurs during use of the product according to the present invention.

The gauge length of the sample is elongated in tension to 75% of the strain required to reach the peak value noted above. This elongation is referred to as the 75% peak elongation. Failure in tensile loading does not occur. The gauge length of the sample is relaxed from the 75% peak elongation to a 67% peak elongation. If relaxation does not occur due to the inherent spring forces in the product, relaxation may be manually induced. The sample is then carefully held in place on a horizontal reference surface at the 67% peak elongation using adhesive tape as appropriate. The volume measurement is repeated as described above.

Three samples are tested in each state. The three state 1 volumes are averaged. The three state 2 volumes are averaged. The volume index may be considered as the state 2 average volume divided by the state 1 average volume. The volume index represents the change in volume of the elongated portion of the sample.

The thickness index is found as follows. The maximum thickness at any platen 60 position is found in state 1 for each of three samples. The thickness data from the

volume measurement above can be used or a new thickness measurement can be taken. The maximum thickness at any platen 60 position is found for each of the three activated samples. These maximum values are then ratioed for each of the three samples. The three ratios are then averaged together to give a thickness index
5 representative of that product, based upon the three samples.

Referring to Table 8 below, it can be seen that products according to the prior art do not noticeably activate or change intensive properties upon application of tensile forces. Accordingly, the volume index is approximately equal to one for the prior art samples. The present invention may have a volume index of at least 5, in other
10 executions at least 10, in other executions at least 15, in other executions at least 20, and in other executions at least 25.

Referring still to Table 8 below, the state 1 and state 2 average thicknesses are the averages represented by summing the thickness and area for each platen 60 position divided by the summation of the areas for each platen 60 position. This may be
15 conceptually thought of as a weighted average of the volume divided by the area at each platen 60 position. Again, an average of three samples is represented for each of the state 1 and state 2 thicknesses.

The state 1 and state 2 maximum thicknesses are the average of the maximum thicknesses of three identical samples in each state. However, it is to be recognized
20 that to determine the thickness index, three thickness indices, one for each sample, are found as described above and then averaged.

The tissue paper 40 according to the present invention may have a thickness index of at least 2, in some executions at least 4, in some executions at least 6, in some executions at least 8, in some executions at least 10, and in still other executions at
25 least 12.

TABLE 8

	State 1 Volume based on 14.6 x 15.2 cm Sample (cc)	State 2 Volume (cc)	Volume Index (unitless)	State 1 Average Thickness (cm)	State 2 Average Thickness (cm)	State 1 Max. Thickness (cm)	State 2 Max. Thickness (cm)	Thickness Index (unitless)
BATH TISSUE								
Quilted Northern Ultra	23.4	~23.4	~1	0.106	~0.106	0.11	~0.11	~1
TOWELS								
Brawny	27.1	~27.1	~1	0.122	~0.122	0.14	~0.14	~1
FACIAL TISSUE								
Kleenex Cold Care	20.3	~20.3	~1	0.091	~0.091	0.15	~0.15	~1
WIPES								
Huggies	27.3	~27.3	~1	0.123	~0.123	0.14	~0.14	~1
INVENTION								
Example 1	45.2	565.0	12.5	0.203	1.77	0.21	2.45	11.5
Example 2	48.9	357.5	7.3	0.220	1.24	0.24	1.53	6.5
Example 3	44.4	280.2	6.3	0.199	1.36	0.22	1.45	6.7
Example 4	30.1	250.5	8.3	0.135	1.14	0.14	1.24	8.6
Example 5	55.4	354.9	6.4	0.249	1.37	0.26	1.55	6.0
Example 6	48.4	311.0	6.4	0.218	1.16	0.22	1.41	6.3

- 5 The thickness of the tissue paper 40 according to the present invention is dependent upon the number of plies. For the embodiments described and claimed herein, embodiments having one, two or n plies, with n being an integer number between about 2 and about 8, and in some executions between 4 and 6, have been found suitable. For the multi-ply embodiments described and claimed herein, the tissue
- 10 paper 40 according to the present invention may have a State 2 thickness at any position, measured as described above, of at least about 0.5 centimeters, in some executions about 1 centimeters, in other executions at least about 1.3 centimeters, in other executions at least about 1.5 centimeters, and in still other execution at least about 1.7 centimeters. For single-ply embodiments, the thickness may be at least about 0.3
- 15 centimeters, in other executions at least about 0.4 centimeters, in still other executions at least about 0.5 centimeters, and in still other executions at least about 0.6 centimeters. Generally, as the perpendicular distance between lines of weakness W increases, the thickness of the tissue paper 40 likewise increase. It will be understood by one of ordinary skill that the slit length must be great enough to accommodate the

increase in thickness as the land areas W tend to deform out of the plane of the tissue paper 40 upon activation.

Furthermore, the tissue paper 40 according to the present invention has a lower density following activation than is found in the prior art. To measure the density of the tissue under consideration, the following procedure is used. The volume of the tissue is determined as set forth above. The mass of the tissue is determined, in grams, using a digital balance. A suitable balance has a resolution of 0.0001 g and is available from The Sartorius Company, Goettingen, DE. Density is simply the mass of the sample divided by the volume. Referring to Table 9, the density of various products according to the prior art, and according to the claimed invention, are illustrated. Upon activation, the product according to the present invention has a density which is approximately an order of magnitude less than that of the prior art. The product according to the present invention is particularly advantageous when used as a low density substrate for bath tissue, facial tissue, a hard surface cleaner, etc.

TABLE 9

	Density (g/cm ³)
BATH TISSUE	
Quilted Northern	0.0408
TOWELS	
Brawny	0.0411
FACIAL TISSUE	
Kleenex Cold Care	0.0444
WIPES	
Huggies	0.248
INVENTION	
Example 1 (post activation)	0.0044
Example 2 (post activation)	0.0072
Example 3 (post activation)	0.0091
Example 4 (post activation)	0.0074
Example 5 (post activation)	0.0054
Example 6 (post activation)	0.0061

As can be seen from Table 9 above, the present invention may have a density of less than 0.01, in some executions less than 0.009, in other executions less than 0.008, in other executions less than 0.007, and in still other executions less than 0.006 g/cm³.

Referring to yet another parameter, the present invention also has a relatively high
 5 coefficient of friction upon activation. The average coefficient of friction is the average of the coefficients of friction measured in the machine and cross machine directions. The coefficient of friction is measured using a Kawabata Evaluation System (KES) testing machine available from Kato Tech Co. Ltd. The sample is secured on a horizontal reference surface. A probe and arm having a weight of approximately 12.2 grams made
 10 of sintered glass is used. The probe is sintered glass having a diameter of 20 millimeters and porosity C is available from Ace Glass, Inc. of Vineland, NJ under catalog number 7176-14. Referring to Figs. 30A-30B, the probe is modified to chamfer the edges. The edges of the bottom circumference of the probe are chamfered using 100 grit sandpaper. K224 100-J sandpaper from Norton Abrasives has been found
 15 suitable. The probe is drug along the sample at a speed of 0.1 centimeters per minute for a distance of 2.0 centimeters. The direction of the probe is reversed, for a bilateral test pattern. A different sample is provided. This sample is oriented at 90 degrees to the first sample and the test repeated. The forward and backward traces at each orientation (four data points) are averaged to yield the coefficient of friction for that
 20 sample. The average of three such samples yields the coefficient of friction for the tissue paper 40. As illustrated in Table 10 below, the present invention upon activation has a coefficient of friction of at least 1.8, in some executions greater than 2.0, in other executions greater than 2.2, and in still other executions greater than 2.4.

TABLE 10

	Avg. COF
BATH TISSUE	
Charmin LDT	0.84
Charmin Ultra	0.76
Cottonelle (KC Ripples)	0.61
Cottonelle (KC Ripples) Ultrasoft	0.63
Quilted Northern	0.68
Quilted Northern Ultra	0.77
Angel Soft	0.92
Scott	0.79
White Cloud by Paper Products Ltd.	0.92
TOWELS	
Bounty	0.68
Brawny	0.53
Scott Ripples	0.81
Viva	0.89
FACIAL TISSUE	
Puffs Regular	0.61
Puffs Extra Strength	0.65
Kleenex Regular	
Kleenex Cold Care	0.43
Scotties	0.46
WIPES	
Huggies	1.07
Pampers	1.84
Cottonelle	1.51
Charmin KidFresh	1.48
INVENTION	
Example 1, State 1/State 2	1.1/2.3
Example 2, State 1/State 2	1.3/2.5
Example 3, State 1/State 2	0.9/2.1
Example 4, State 1/State 2	0.5/1.5
Example 5, State 1/State 2	0.6/1.8
Example 6, State 1/State 2	0.7/1.8

The stiffness of the sample may be measured using a cantilever drape tester adapted from ASTM B1388-64. A sample has a width of 2.54 centimeters and a length sufficient to allow a drape of 45° from the horizontal to occur. A length of 10.16 cm for tissue and 15.24 cm for paper towel has been found satisfactory. The sample has the long axis parallel to either machine or cross machine directions. The basis weight of the sample in pounds per 3000 square feet is determined using techniques well known to

one of ordinary skill and which will not be repeated herein. The sample is placed on a horizontal test platform having a 90° free corner to allow overhang of the sample to occur. The sample is moved over the free edge at a rate of 1/2 inches (1.27 centimeters) per second until the overhang portion of the sample drapes 45° from the horizontal. The overhang length of the sample is measured to the nearest 0.5 centimeters.

The thickness of the sample is measured as described above. The bending modulus is then found according to the formula

$$\text{Bending Modulus (kg/cm}^2\text{)} = \{(\text{overhang length (cm)}/2)^3 \times \text{Basis Weight (pounds/3000 sq. ft.)} \times 119.24\} / [\text{thickness (thousands of inches or mils)}]^3$$

As can be seen from Table 11 below, the present invention has a cross machine direction bending modulus approximately in order of magnitude less than obtainable with the prior art. The present invention may have a cross machine direction bending modulus less than 0.01 kg/cm², less than 0.005 kg/cm², in some executions less than 0.001 kg/cm², and in some executions less than 0.0005 kg/cm², in some executions less than 0.0001 kg/cm², and in some executions less than 0.00005 kg/cm². However, the machine direction to cross machine direction bending modulus ratio is approximately an order of magnitude greater than that obtainable by the prior art. The machine direction to cross machine direction bending modulus ratio may be at least about 5 in some executions, at least about 10 in some executions, at least about 15 in other executions, and at least about 20 in other executions.

TABLE 11

	MD Bending Modulus kg/cm ²	CD Bending Modulus kg/cm ²	MD/CD Bending Modulus (unitless)
BATH TISSUE			
Quilted Northern Ultra	0.3	0.4	0.8
TOWELS			
Brawny	4.2	7.9	0.5
FACIAL TISSUE			
Kleenex Cold Care	0.1	0.3	0.3
WIPES			
Huggies	0.5	1.0	0.5
INVENTION			
Example 1, State 1/State 2	0.7/0.00041	0.04/0.00002	17.5/20.5
Example 2, State 1/State 2	0.4/0.00089	0.1/0.00004	4.0/22.3
Example 3, State 1/State 2	0.4/0.00111	0.2/0.00047	2.0/2.4
Example 4, State 1/State 2	2.5/0.00191	0.8/0.00039	3.1/4.9
Example 5, State 1/State 2	0.3/0.00052	0.1/0.00006	3.0/8.7
Example 6, State 1/State 2	0.3/0.00087	0.1/0.00005	3.0/17.4

The state 1/state 2 MD bending modulus and CD bending modulus ratios are also illustrated in Table VIB below. As illustrated by Table 12, state 1/state 2 CD flexibility ratios of at least 4, and some executions at least 5, and in other executions at least 6 are obtainable.

TABLE 12

	State 1/State 2 Ratio of Bending Modulus MD	State 1/State 2 Ratio of Bending Modulus CD
Example 1	1707	2000
Example 2	449	2500
Example 3	360	426
Example 4	1309	2051
Example 5	577	1667
Example 6	345	2000

What is claimed is:

1. A generally planar substrate of tissue paper, said substrate having a length direction and a width direction defining an XY plane and a Z-direction perpendicular thereto,
said substrate having a thickness taken in the Z-direction, said substrate being extensible in at least one of said length direction and said width direction, whereby plastic extension of said substrate to a percentage in either said length direction or said width direction of said XY plane yields a percentage increase in thickness greater than said percentage elongation in said XY plane.
2. A substrate according to Claim 1 wherein said substrate has apertures therethrough prior to said plastic extension.
3. A substrate according to Claim 2 wherein said apertures are elongate
4. A substrate according to Claim 3 wherein said elongate apertures are generally parallel.
5. A substrate according to Claim 4 wherein said elongate apertures are unilaterally offset from adjacent apertures.
6. A multi-ply tissue product, said tissue product defining an XY plane and a Z-direction perpendicular thereto, said tissue product having a thickness of at least 2 mm and a density of less than 0.01 g/cm³.
7. A tissue product according to Claim 6, having a machine direction and a cross machine direction orthogonal thereto, said tissue product having a cross machine direction flexibility of less than 0.01 kg/cm².

8. A tissue paper, said tissue paper having a first thickness, said tissue paper being plastically activatable in tension whereby said tissue has a second thickness upon activation, the ratio of said second thickness to said first thickness defining a thickness index, said thickness index is at least 4.
9. A tissue paper according to Claim 8, wherein said tissue comprises cellulosic fibers.
10. A tissue paper according to Claim 8, wherein said tissue comprises synthetic fibers.
11. A tissue paper according to Claim 9, wherein said thickness index is at least 6.
12. A tissue paper according to Claim 8, wherein said thickness index is at least 10.
13. A tissue paper according to Claim 11, having a machine direction and a cross machine direction orthogonal thereto, said tissue paper having an elongation in said cross machine direction of at least 30% without rupture.
14. A tissue paper according to Claim 13, wherein said tissue paper has an elongation in the cross machine direction of at least 60% without rupture.
15. A generally planar tissue paper comprising at least two plies joined in face-to-face relationship, said tissue paper having a length direction and a width direction defining an XY plane in a Z-direction perpendicular thereto, said tissue paper having a thickness in said Z-direction, said tissue paper being plastically extensible in at least one of said length direction and said width direction, whereby plastic extension of said tissue paper causes an increase in said thickness of said tissue paper.
16. A tissue paper according to Claim 15, comprising at least three plies joined in face-to-face relationship, two outboard plies and at least one center ply

therebetween, each of said plies comprising a tissue paper substrate having a pattern of lines of weakness therein, said pattern of lines of weakness of said center ply being different than said pattern of lines of weakness of at least one of said outboard plies.

17. A multi-ply tissue paper comprising apertures therethrough, said multi-ply tissue paper having a coefficient of friction of at least 1.8.
18. A tissue paper according to Claim 17, having a coefficient of friction of at least 2.2.
19. A tissue paper according to Claim 17, wherein said tissue paper is activatable from a first state to a second state yielding a load elongation curve, said load elongation curve having a bandwidth of at least about 0.5.
20. A tissue paper according to Claim 19, wherein said bandwidth is at least about 0.9.
21. A process for producing an activatable tissue paper, said process comprising the steps of:
providing a forming wire, said forming wire defining an XY plane and a Z-direction perpendicular thereto, said forming wire having a plurality of upstanding protuberances thereon, said protuberances being upstanding in said Z-direction, said protuberances being elongate in said XY plane, wherein said protuberances have an aspect ratio of at least 10;
providing an aqueous slurry of cellulosic fibers;
depositing said aqueous slurry on said forming wire, whereby said aqueous slurry comprises a Z-direction thickness at the point of deposition which is greater than the projection of said protuberances above said forming wire;
drying said aqueous slurry to yield a high basis weight continuous network and discrete low basis weight regions, said discrete low basis weight regions corresponding in geometry to said protuberances, said discrete low basis weight

regions having a major axis and a minor axis orthogonal thereto, whereby said discrete low basis weight regions have an aspect ratio of at least 10; and removing said aqueous slurry from said cellulosic fibrous structure.

22. A process according to Claim 21 further comprising the step of activating said tissue paper, said step of activating said tissue paper comprising the step of applying opposed tensile forces to said tissue paper, whereby said tissue paper is extended within said XY plane, said direction of said opposed tensile forces being generally perpendicular to said major axis of said protuberances, whereby said cellulosic fibers in said low density zones are displaced upon activation to have at least one free end.
23. A process according to Claim 22, wherein said step of activating said tissue paper comprises the step of two dimensionally auxetically activating said tissue paper.
24. A tissue paper having a basis weight of 10 to 140 grams per square meter, said tissue paper having a plurality of lines of weakness therein, said tissue paper being activatable in a first direction, whereby opposed tensile forces causes strain in said tissue paper parallel to said direction of opposed tensile forces, said thickness of said tissue paper increasing in response to said strain.
25. A tissue paper according to Claim 24, wherein said tissue paper may be elongated to a predetermined strain without reaching a peak load on a load elongation curve in either of two orthogonal directions, said strain in said first direction being at least twice as great as said strain in said second direction.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A dual intensive property tissue. The tissue has a first set of intensive properties including density, surface area, thickness and void volume as presented to the consumer. The consumer plastically activates the tissue by pulling it in tension. A series of slits 44 or other lines of weakness elongate in a direction parallel to the line of tension, allowing the tissue to achieve a second state of intensive properties. The value of the second state of intensive properties is different after activation. The change in value of the intensive properties allows for economies in shipping, where a higher density product is shipped to the consumer. At the point of use, the consumer activates the product to achieve the increase surface area and lower density. The increase in surface area and concomitant decrease in density provides for increased efficacy in cleaning. The plastically activatable state may be provided by a series of slits 44 or other lines of weakness in the tissue. The tissue may comprise cellulosic and/or synthetic fibers. The tissue may be used as a facial tissue, bath tissue, paper towel, napkin, body wipe, mophead, etc.

11/3/00

Fig. 1

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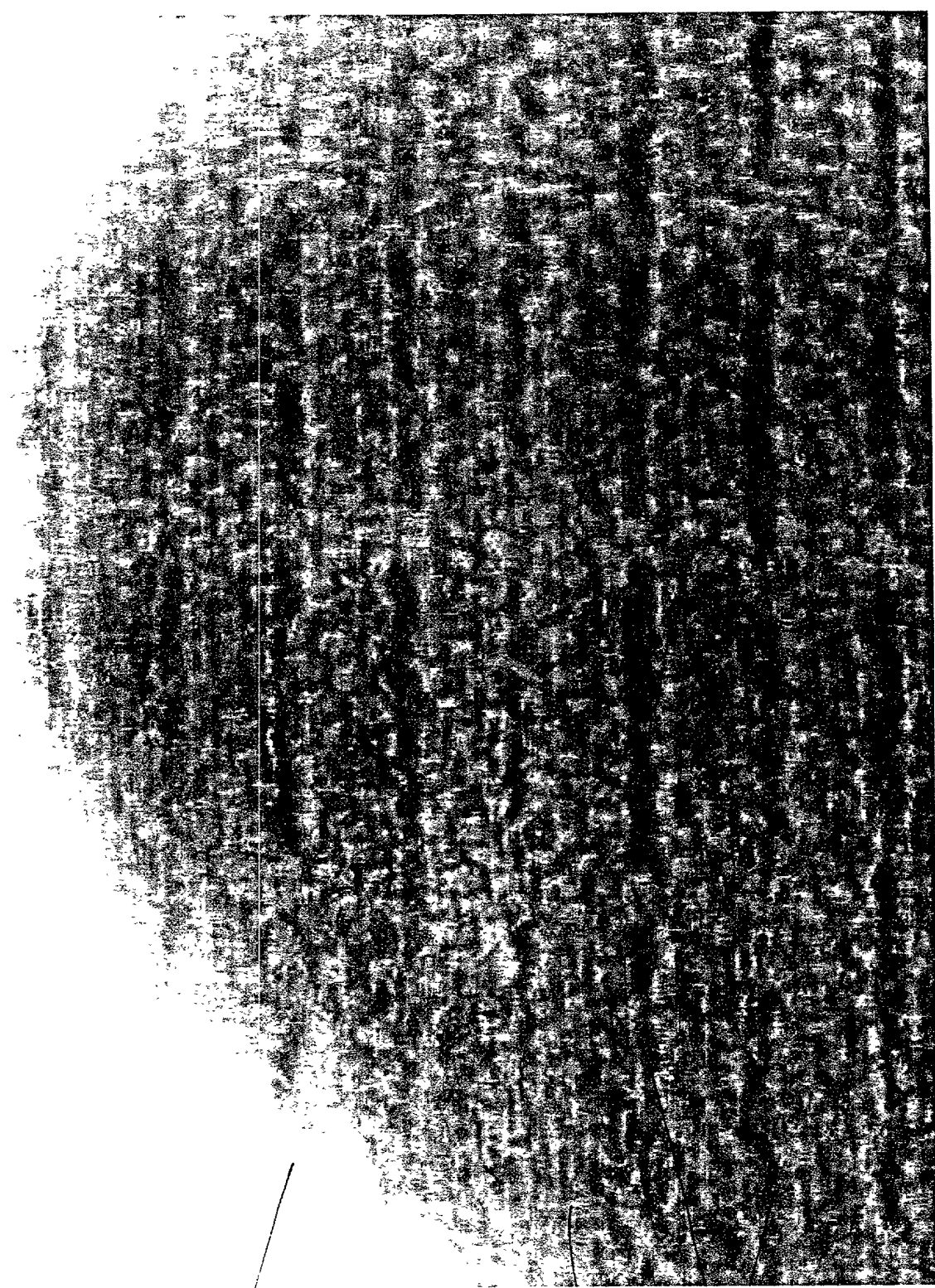
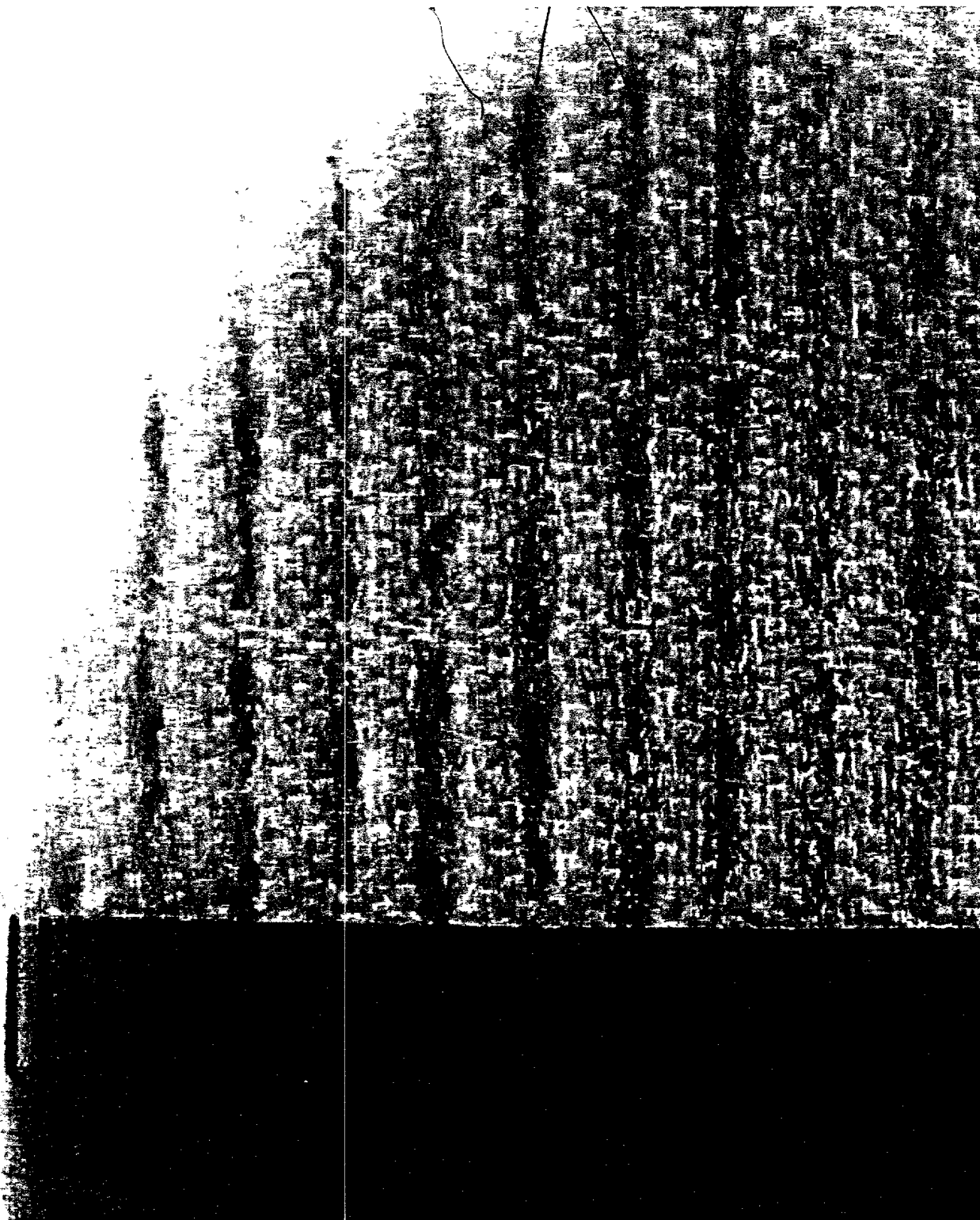


Fig. 2

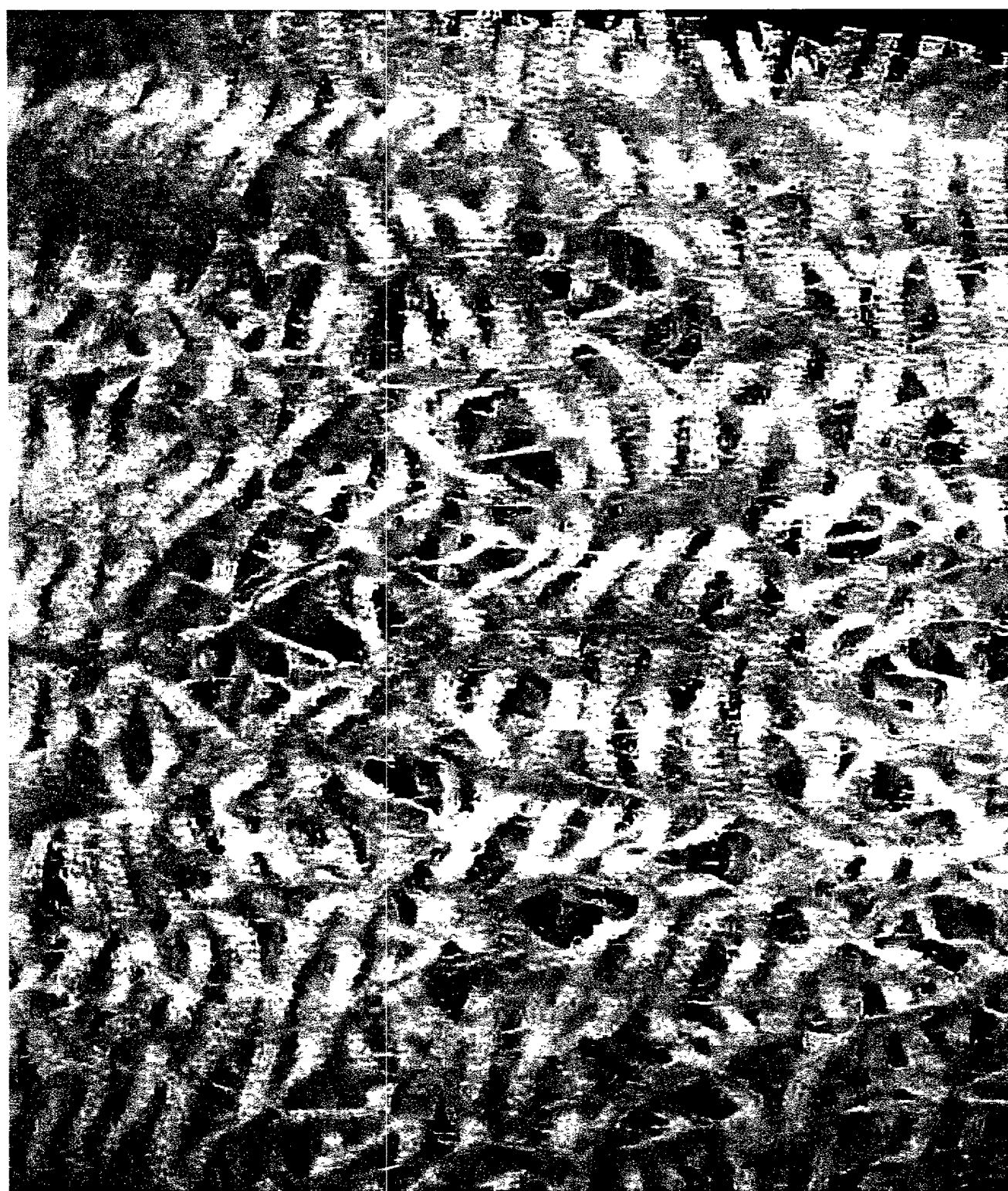
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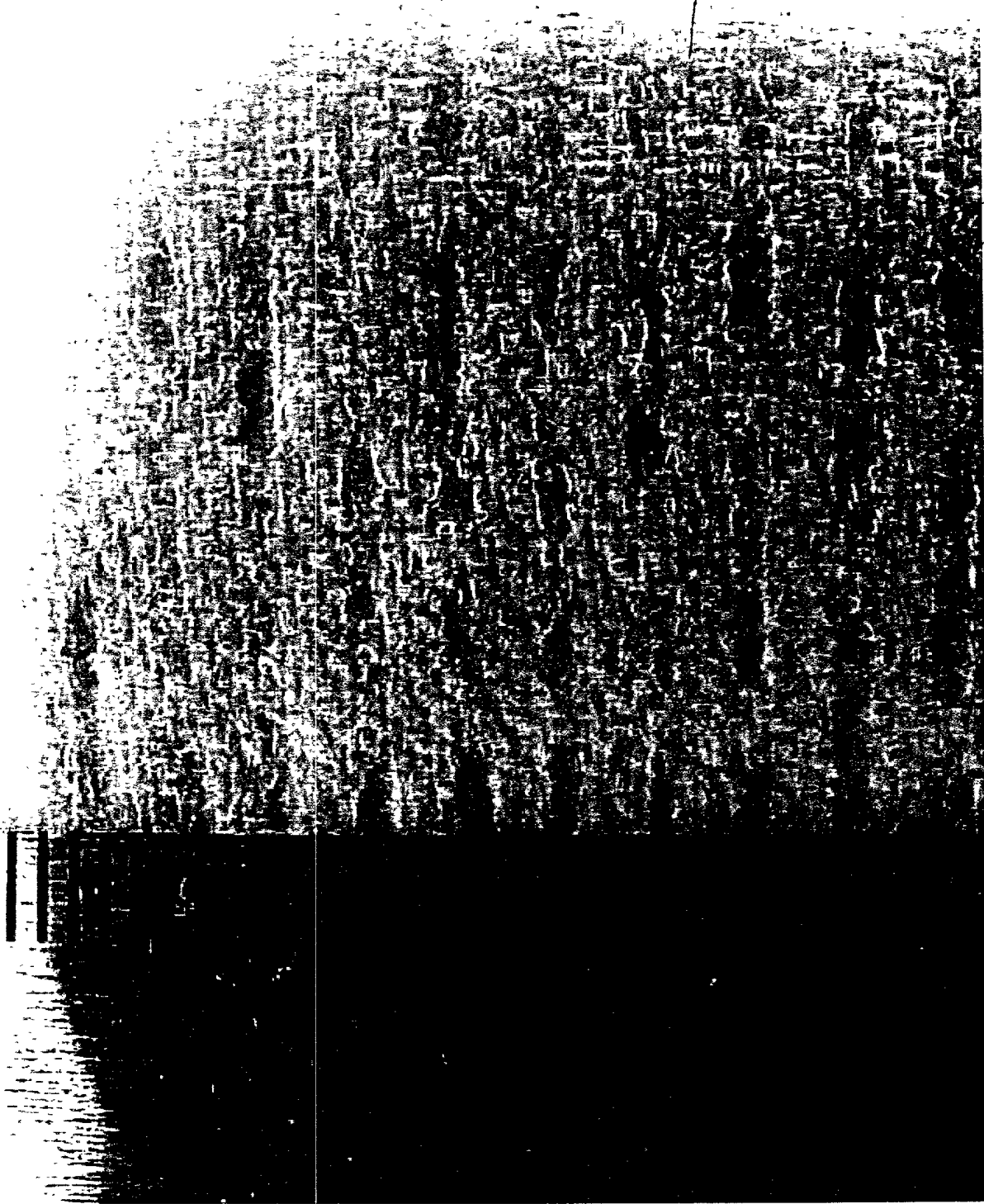
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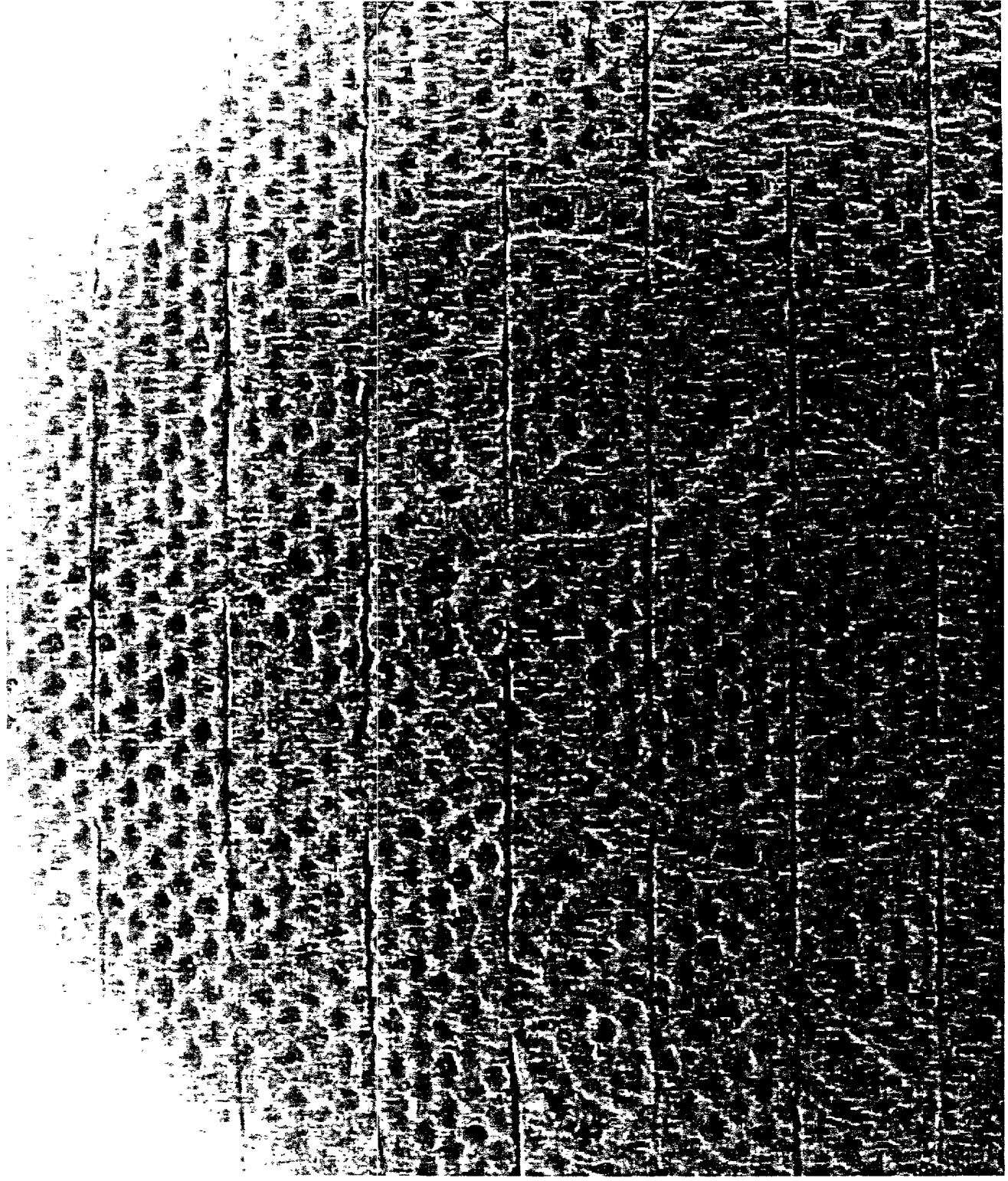


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This is a high-contrast, black-and-white image showing a dense, textured surface. The image is characterized by a multitude of dark, irregular spots and patches of varying sizes scattered across a lighter, grainy background. The overall appearance is reminiscent of a heavily stained piece of fabric, a wall covered in mold or peeling paint, or perhaps a microscopic view of a material. The lighting is very harsh, creating deep blacks and bright whites with very little mid-tone detail, which emphasizes the starkness of the dark spots. There are no discernible patterns, figures, or objects; it is a continuous field of noise-like texture.

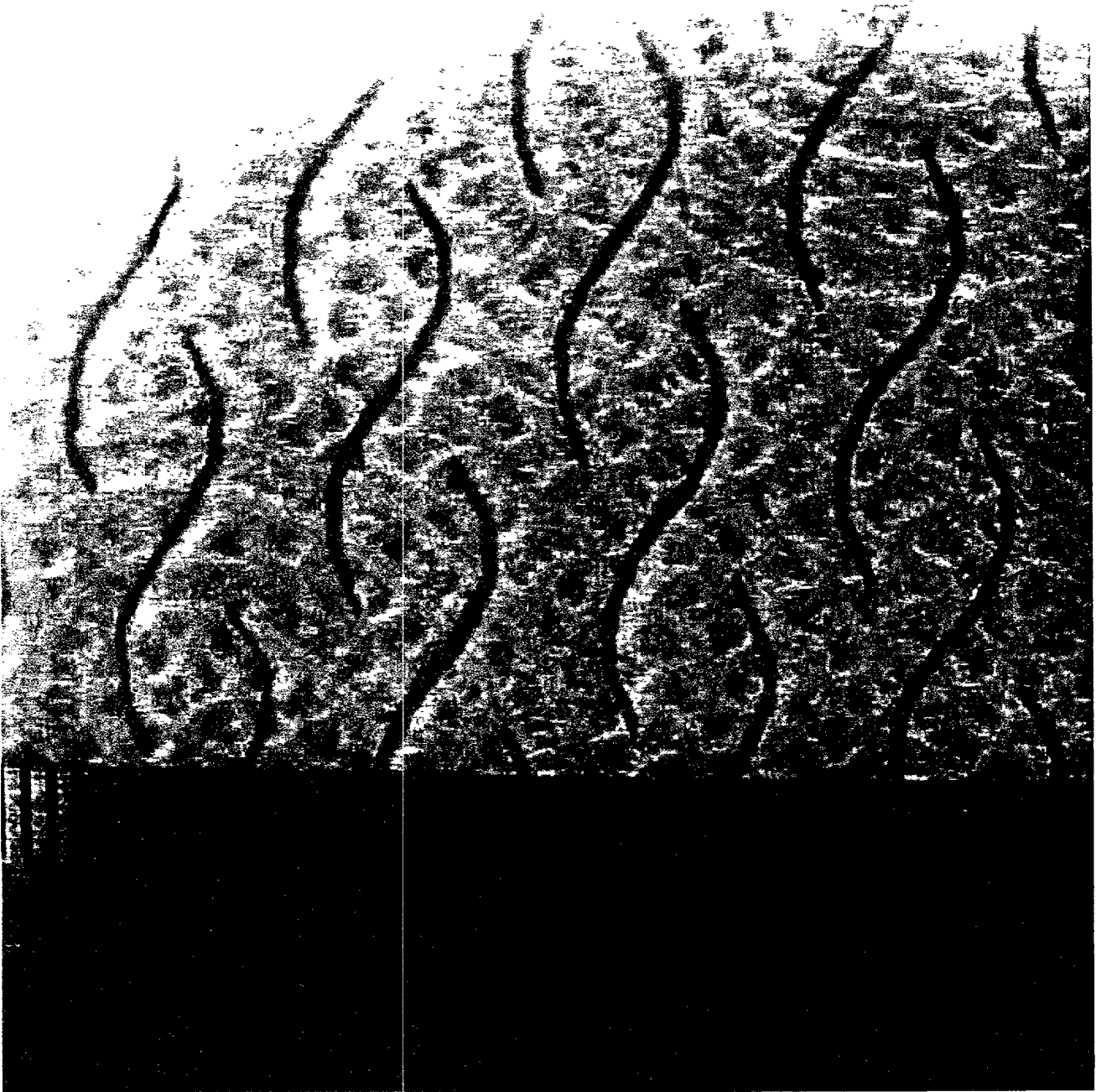
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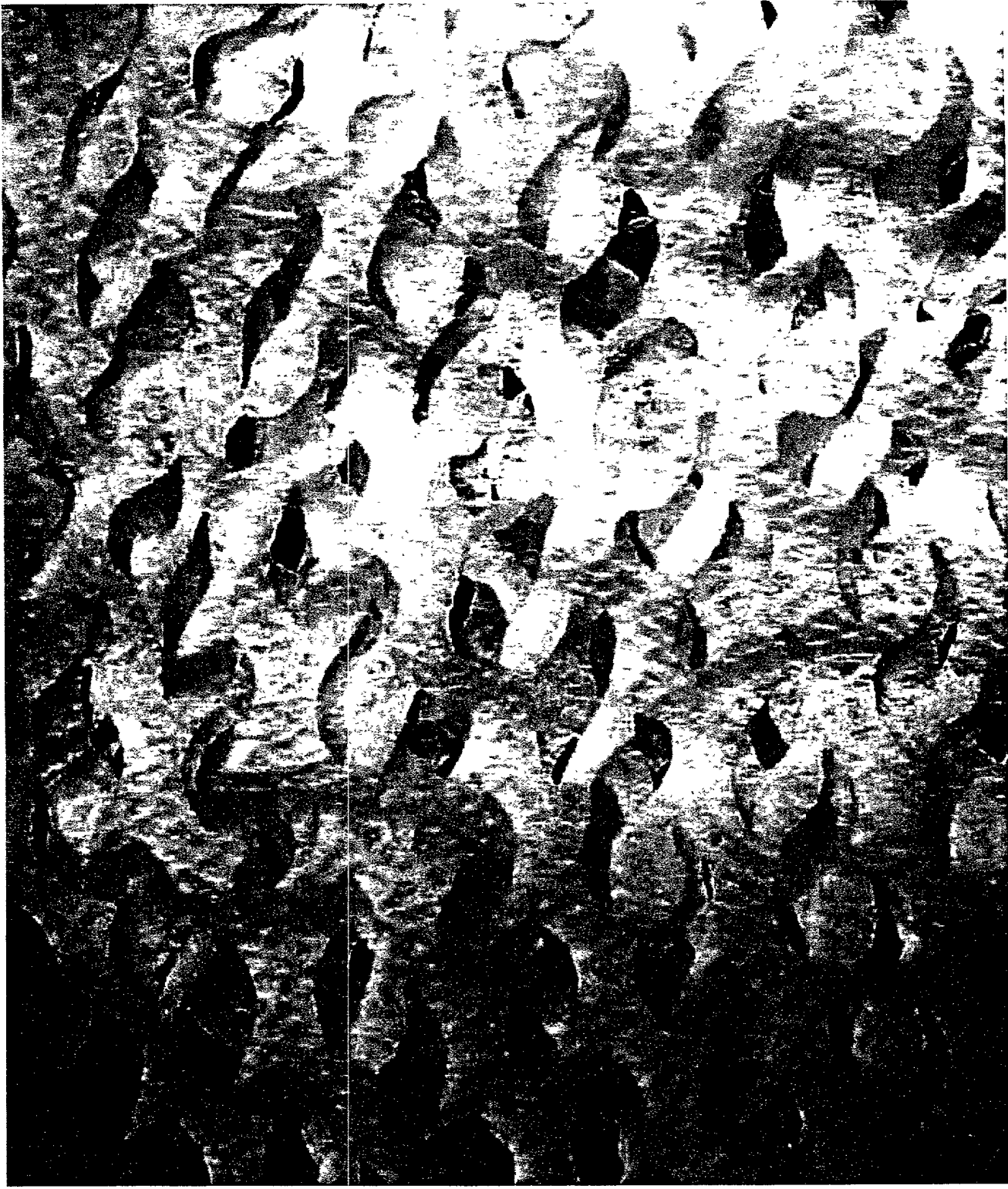
A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a textured surface, possibly a rock or concrete. The image shows numerous dark, irregular shapes and deep shadows, suggesting a rough, pitted, or eroded texture. The lighting is harsh, creating a stark, almost abstract pattern of light and dark areas. The overall effect is one of intense contrast and tactile complexity.

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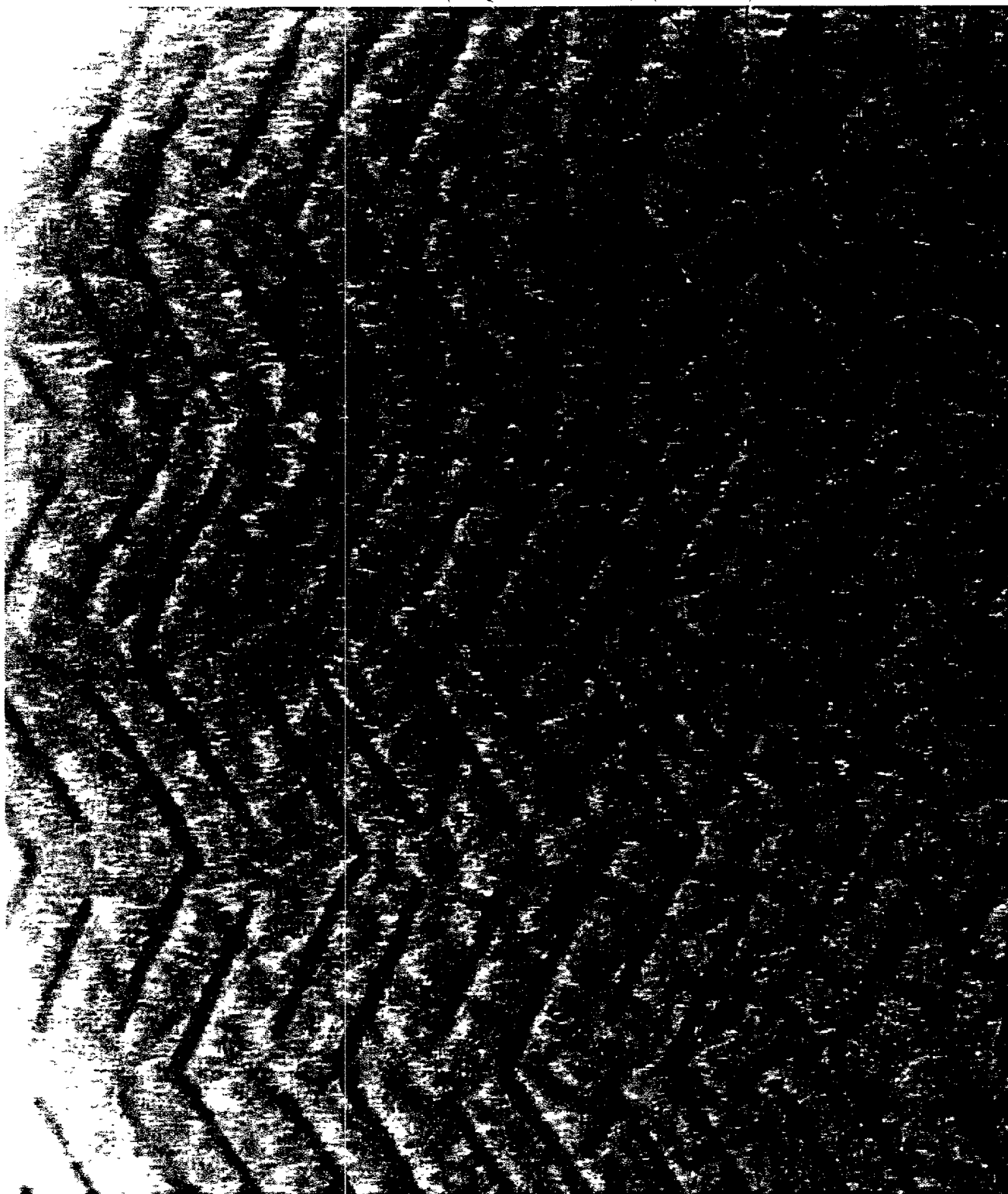


Centimeter Ruler

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1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		2028-2029		2029-2030		2030-2031		2031-2032		2032-2033		2033-2034		2034-2035		2035-2036		2036-2037		2037-2038		2038-2039		2039-2040		2040-2041		2041-2042		2042-2043		2043-2044		2044-2045		2045-2046		2046-2047		2047-2048		2048-2049		2049-2050		2050-2051		2051-2052		2052-2053		2053-2054		2054-2055		2055-2056		2056-2057		2057-2058		2058-2059		2059-2060		2060-2061		2061-2062		2062-2063		2063-2064		2064-2065		2065-2066		2066-2067		2067-2068		2068-2069		2069-2070		2070-2071		2071-2072		2072-2073		2073-2074		2074-2075		2075-2076		2076-2077		2077-2078		2078-2079		2079-2080		2080-2081		2081-2082		2082-2083		2083-2084		2084-2085		2085-2086		2086-2087		2087-2088		2088-2089		2089-2090		2090-2091		2091-2092		2092-2093		2093-2094		2094-2095		2095-2096		2096-2097		2097-2098		2098-2099		2099-2100		2100-2101		2101-2102		2102-2103		2103-2104		2104-2105		2105-2106		2106-2107		2107-2108		2108-2109		2109-2110		2110-2111		2111-2112		2112-2113		2113-2114		2114-2115		2115-2116		2116-2117		2117-2118		2118-2119		2119-2120		2120-2121		2121-2122		2122-2123		2123-2124		2124-2125		2125-2126		2126-2127		2127-2128		2128-2129		2129-2130		2130-2131		2131-2132		2132-2133		2133-2134		2134-2135		2135-2136		2136-2137		2137-2138		2138-2139		2139-2140		2140-2141		2141-2142		2142-2143		2143-2144		2144-2145		2145-2146		2146-2147		2147-2148		2148-2149		2149-2150		2150-2151		2151-2152		2152-2153		2153-2154		2154-2155		2155-2156		2156-2157		2157-2158		2158-2159		2159-2160		2160-2161		2161-2162		2162-2163		2163-2164		2164-2165		2165-2166		2166-2167		2167-2168		2168-2169		2169-2170		2170-2171		2171-2172		2172-2173		2173-2174		2174-2175		2175-2176		2176-2177		2177-2178		2178-2179		2179-2180		2180-2181		2181-2182		2182-2183		2183-2184		2184-2185		2185-2186		2186-2187		2187-2188		2188-2189		2189-2190		2190-2191		2191-2192		2192-2193		2193-2194		2194-2195		2195-2196		2196-2197		2197-2198		2198-2199		2199-2200		2200-2201		2201-2202		2202-2203		2203-2204		2204-2205		2205-2206		2206-2207		2207-2208		2208-2209		2209-2210		2210-2211		2211-2212		2212-2213		2213-2214		2214-2215		2215-2216		2216-2217		2217-2218		2218-2219		2219-2220		2220-2221		2221-2222		2222-2223		2223-2224	
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A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a textured surface, possibly a rock or concrete. The image is characterized by deep shadows and bright highlights, creating a dramatic, almost abstract pattern. The texture appears rough and uneven, with various crevices and protrusions. The lighting is harsh, emphasizing the physical details of the surface.

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a textured surface, possibly a rock or concrete. The image is characterized by deep shadows and bright highlights, creating a dramatic, almost abstract pattern. The texture appears rough and uneven, with various crevices and protrusions. The lighting is harsh, emphasizing the physical details of the surface.

Figure 13A Example 1 with Prior Art

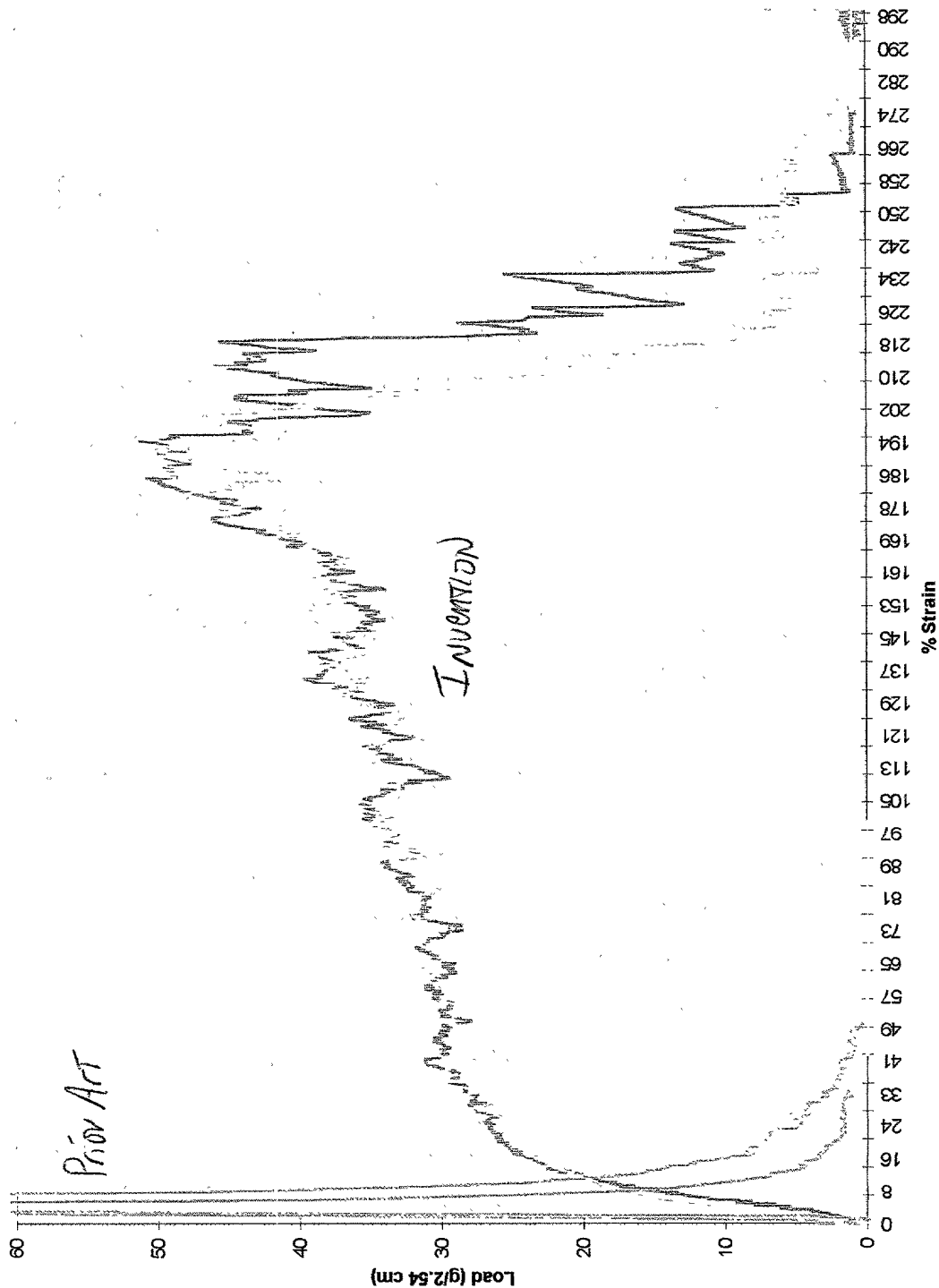


Figure 13β Example 1 with Prior Art

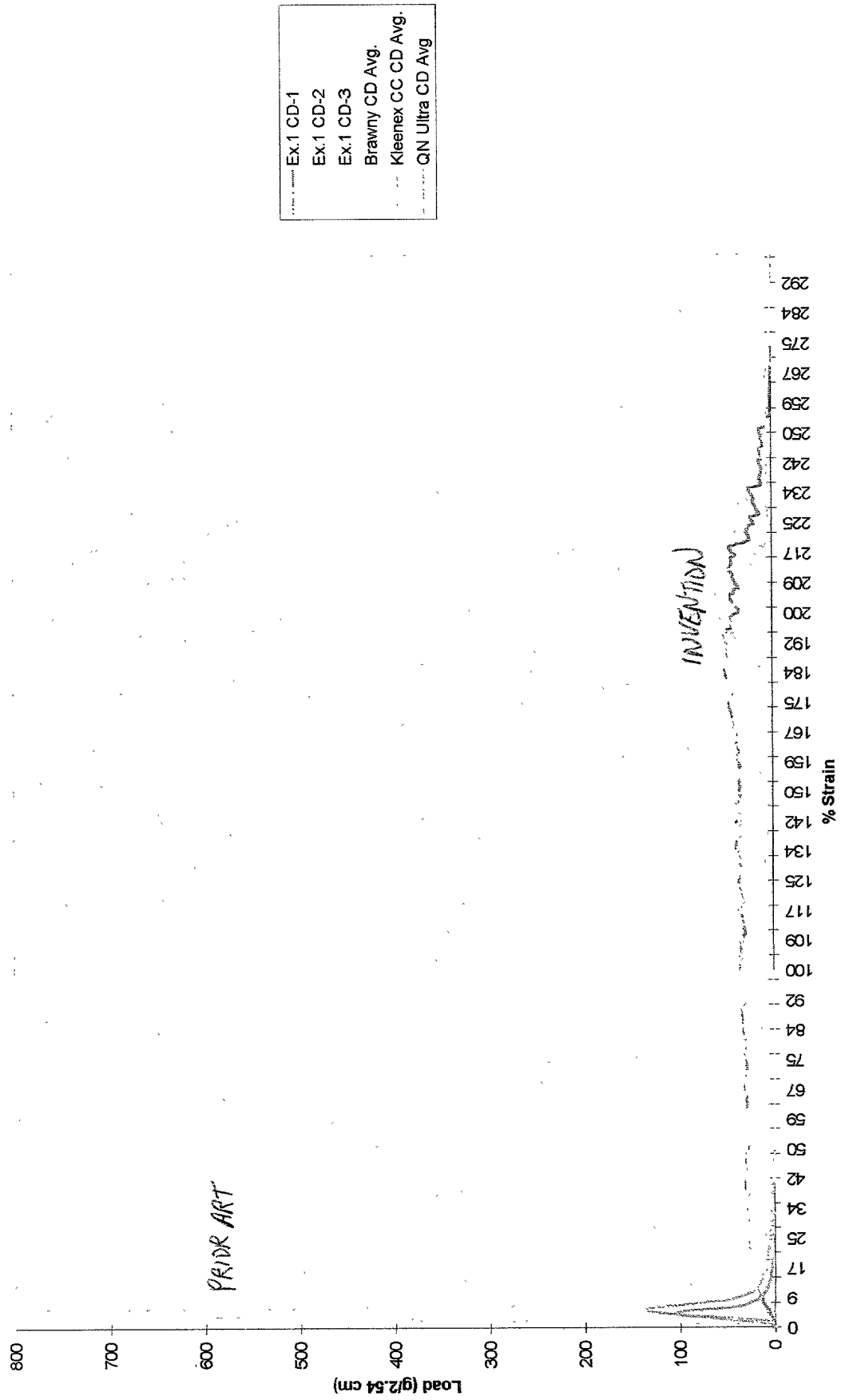


Figure 14. Example 2

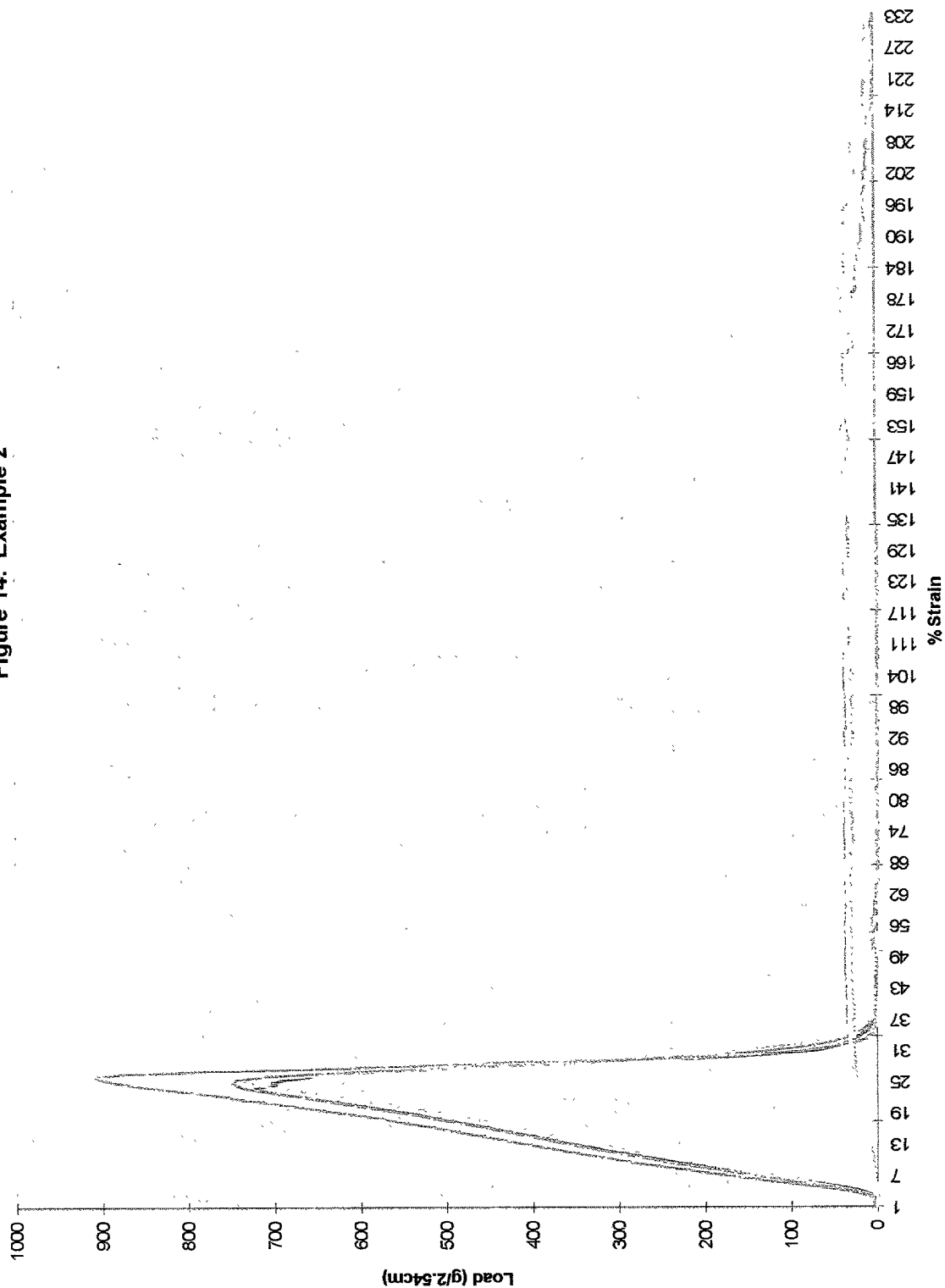
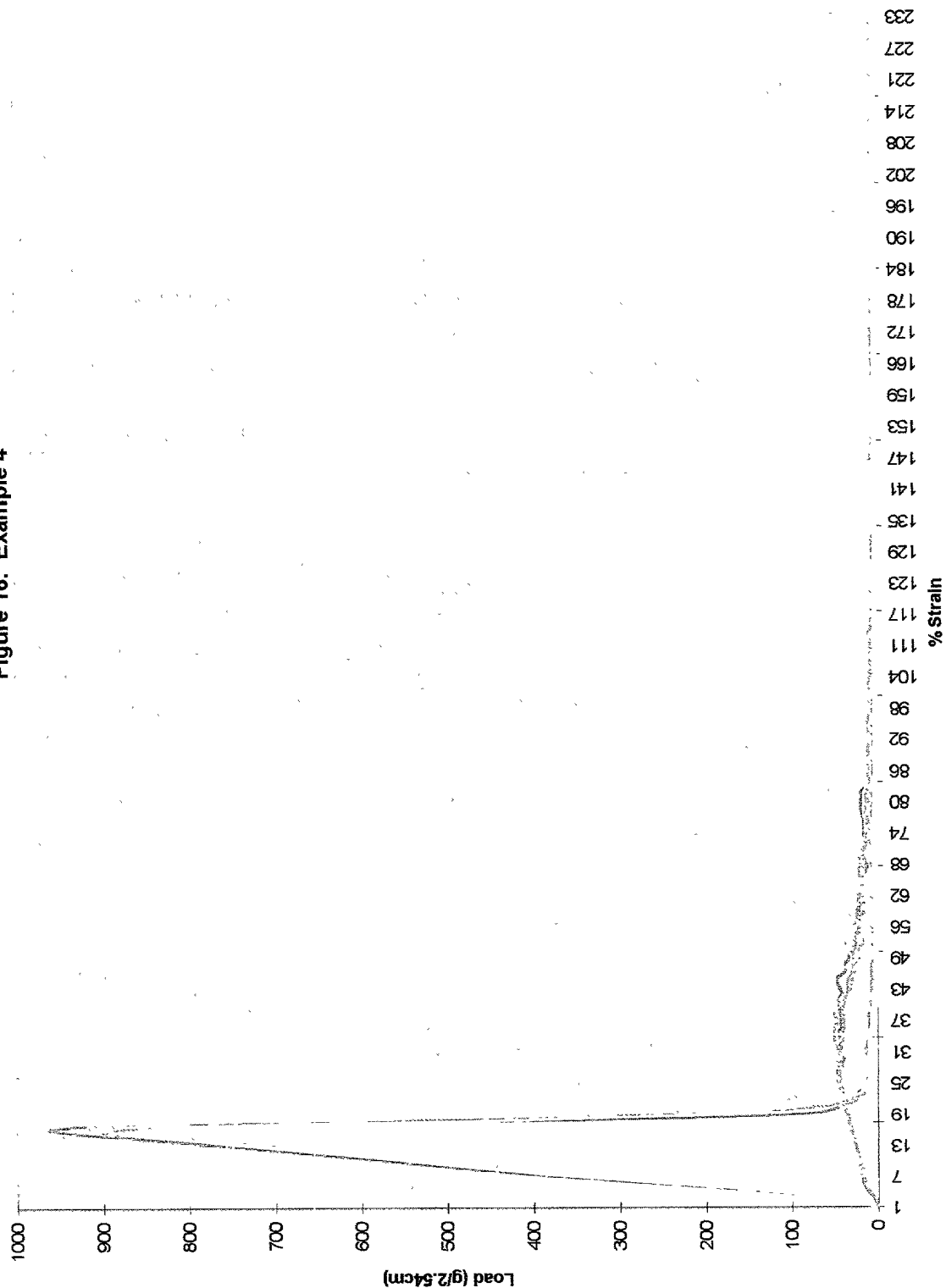




Figure 16. Example 4



Ex 4 CD-1
Ex 4 CD-2
Ex 4 CD-3
Ex 4 CD-4
Ex 4 CD-5
Ex 4 CD Avg.
Ex 4 MD-1
Ex 4 MD-2
Ex 4 MD-3
Ex 4 MD-4
Ex 4 MD-5
Ex 4 MD Avg.





Fig. 19. Example 1

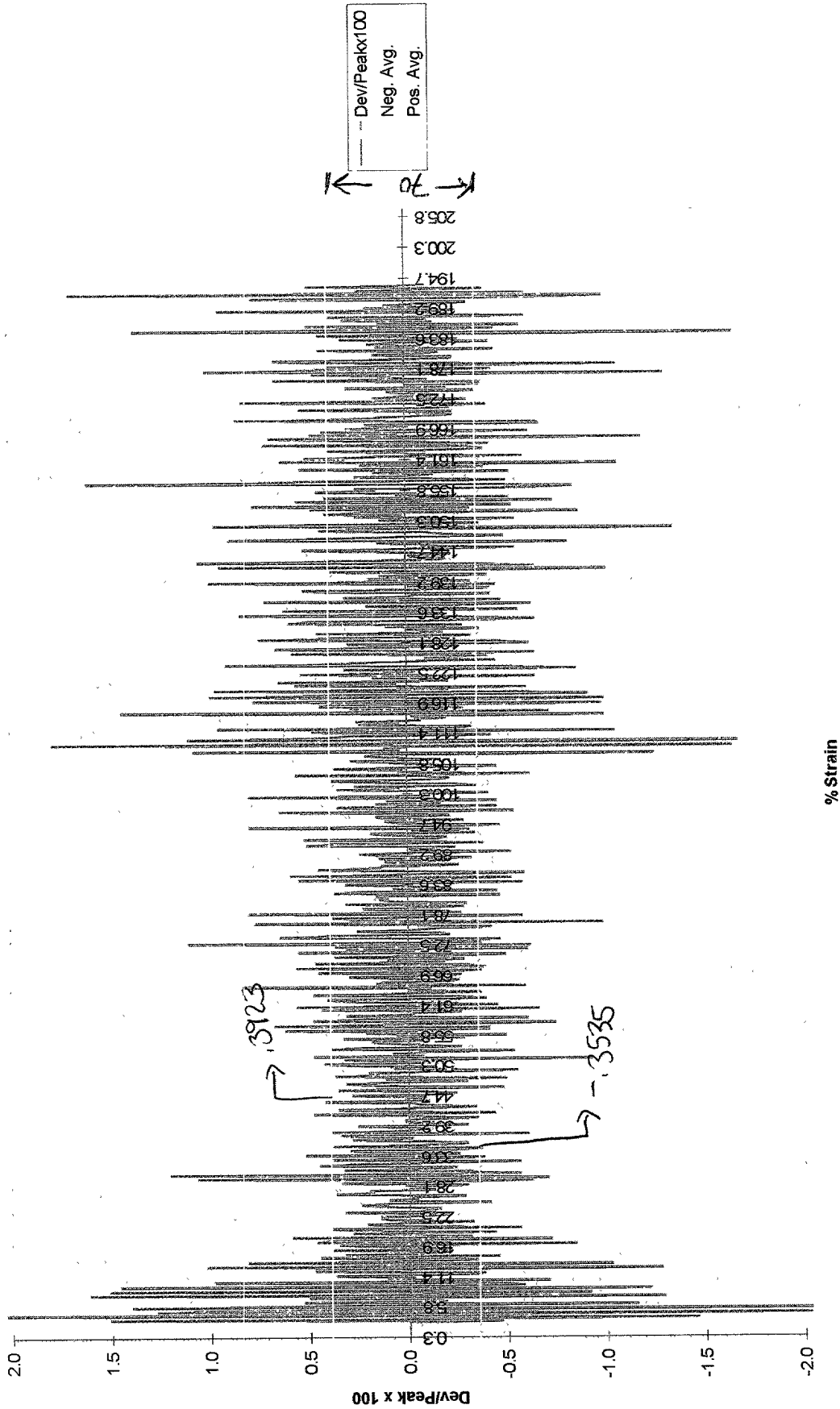


Figure 2 Example 2

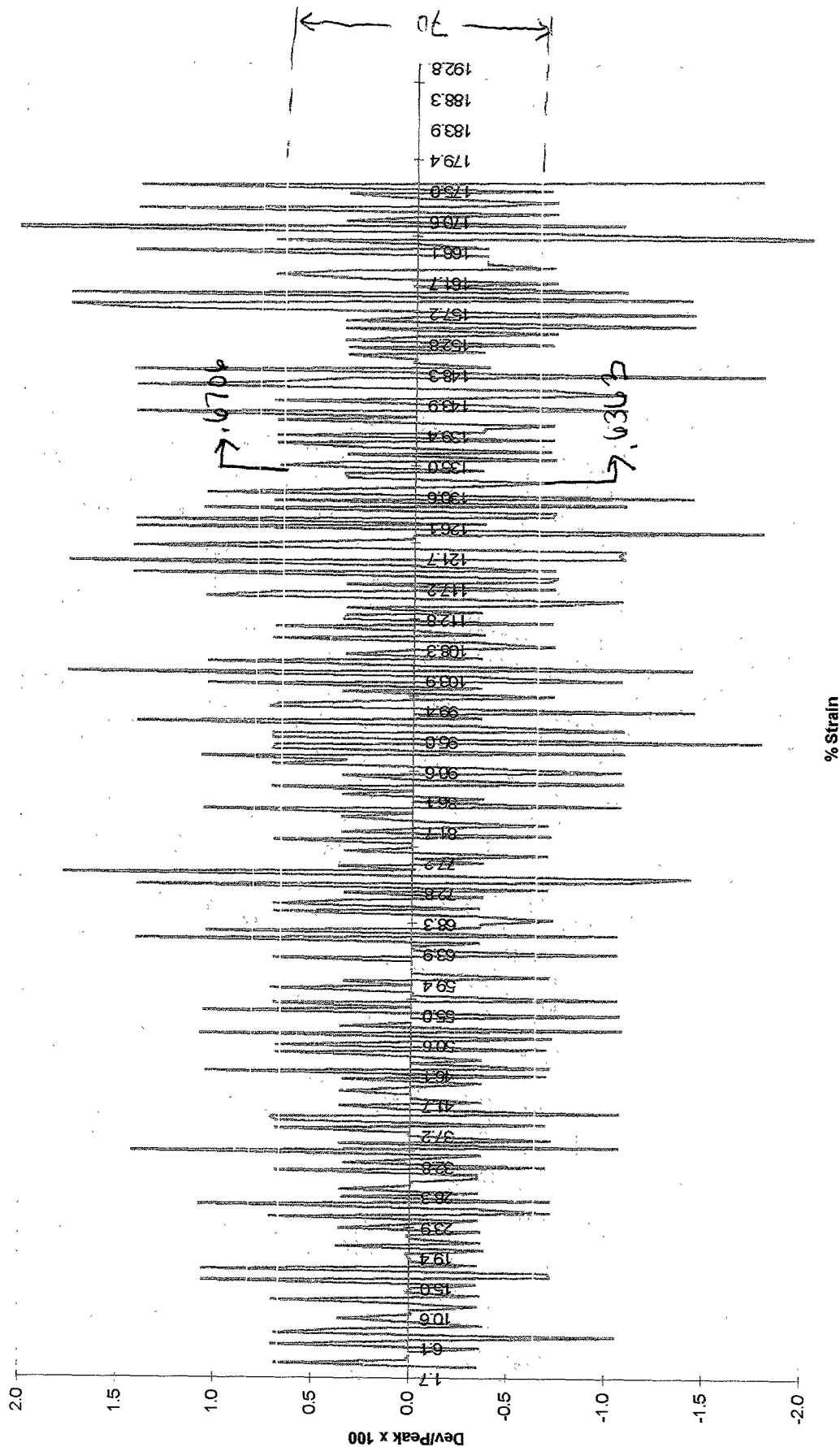


Fig 21 Example 3

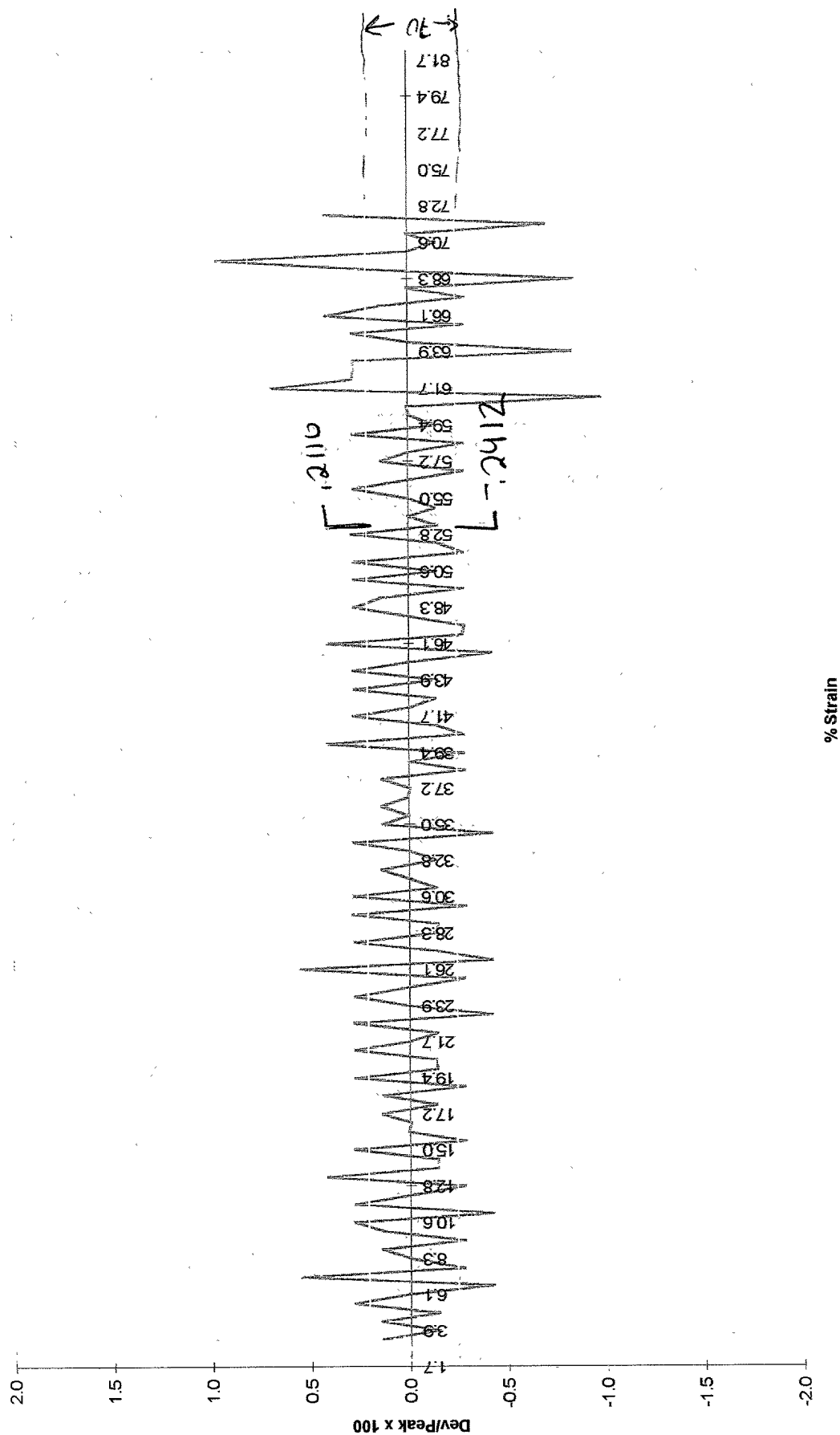


Fig. 22 Example 4

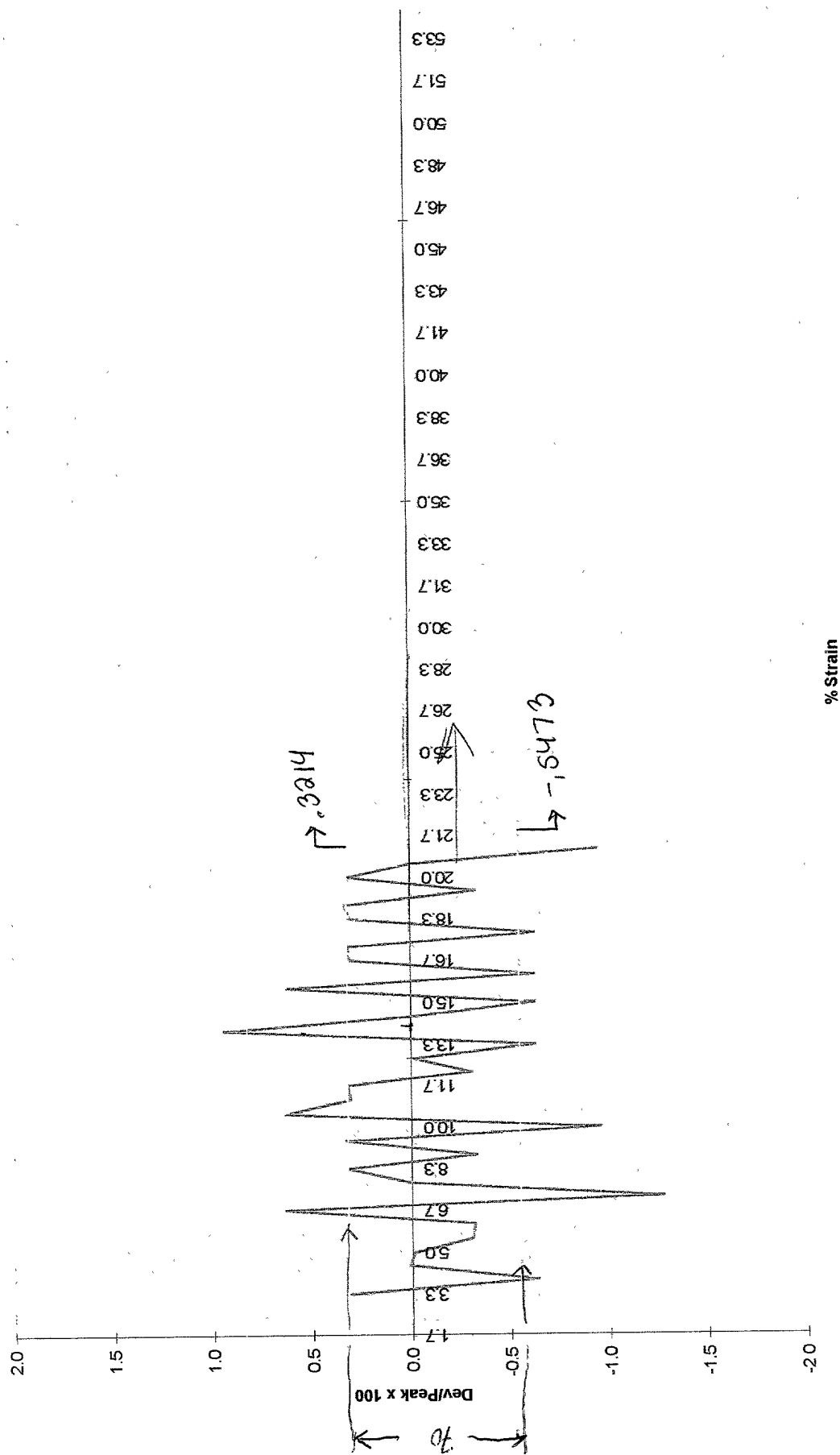


Fig. 2.3 Example 5

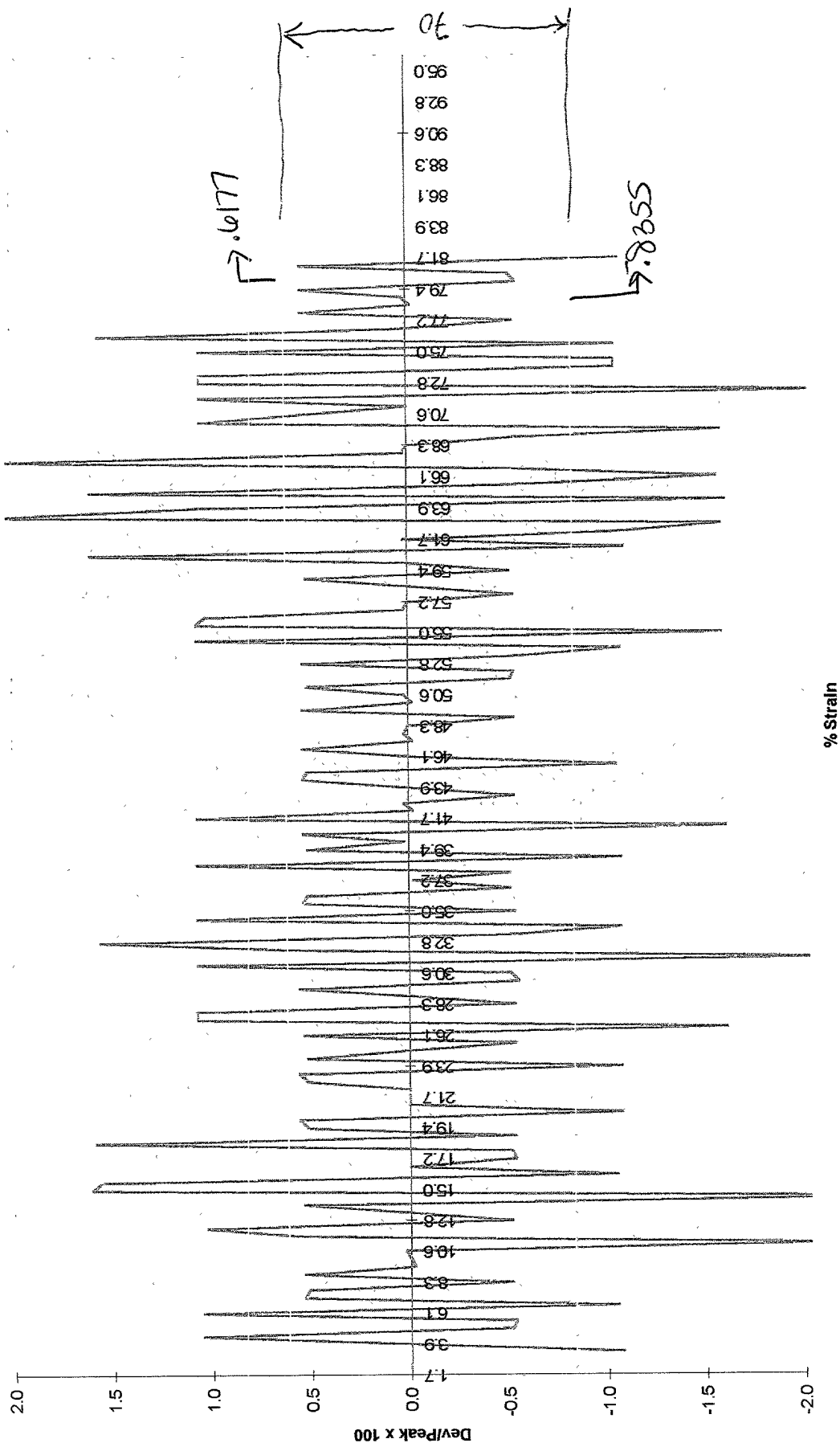


Fig. 24

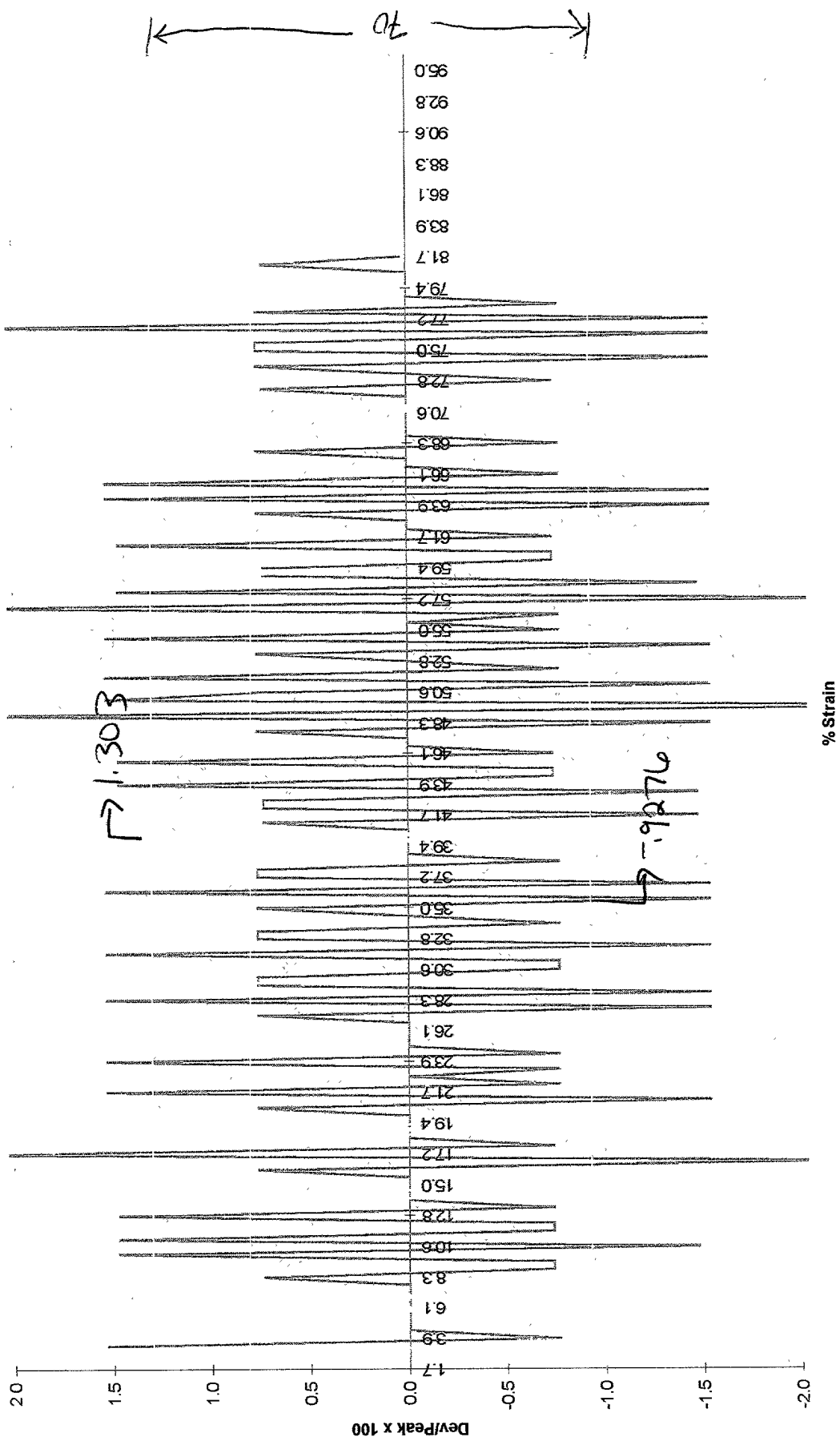


Figure 25

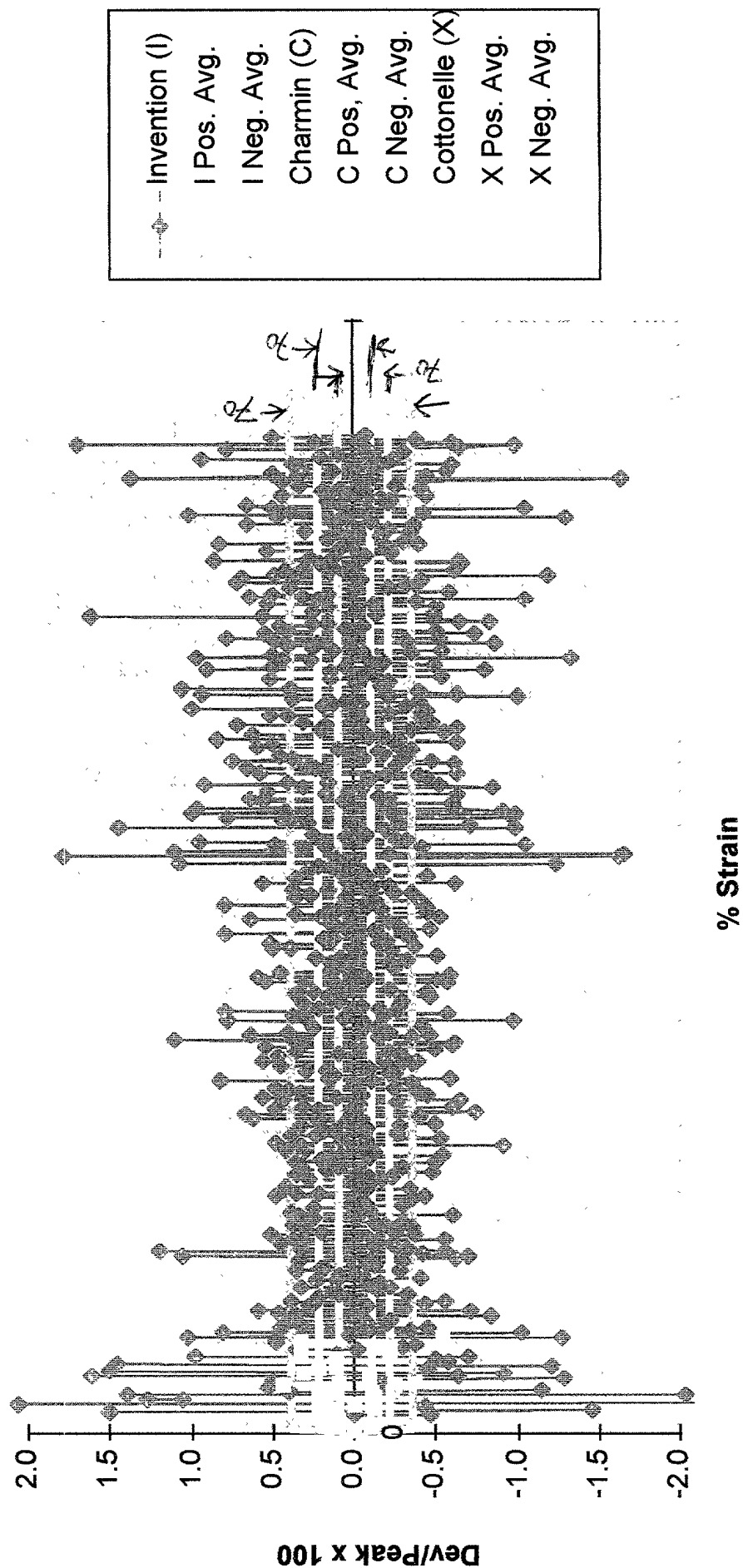
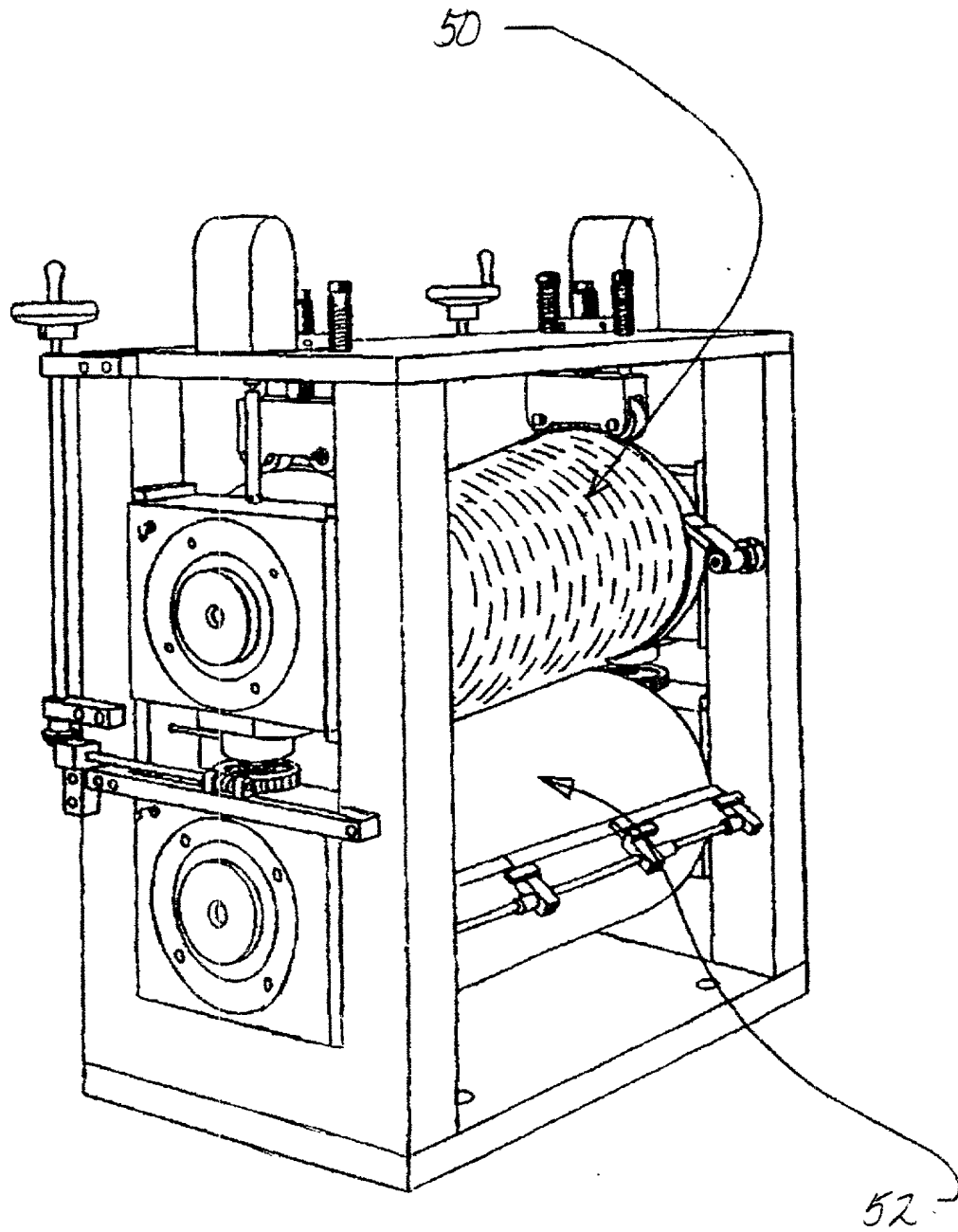


Figure 26



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Figure 27

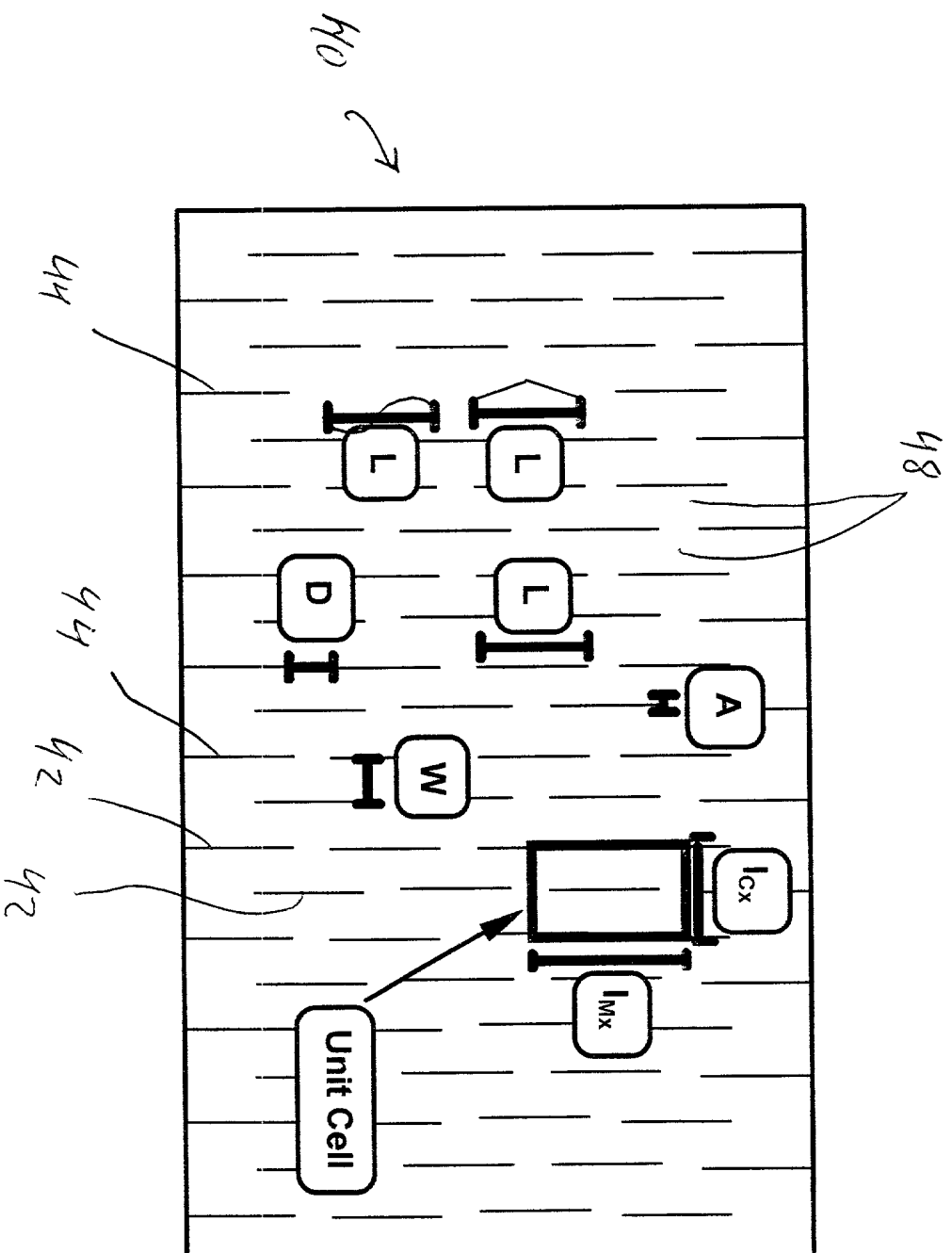


Figure 28

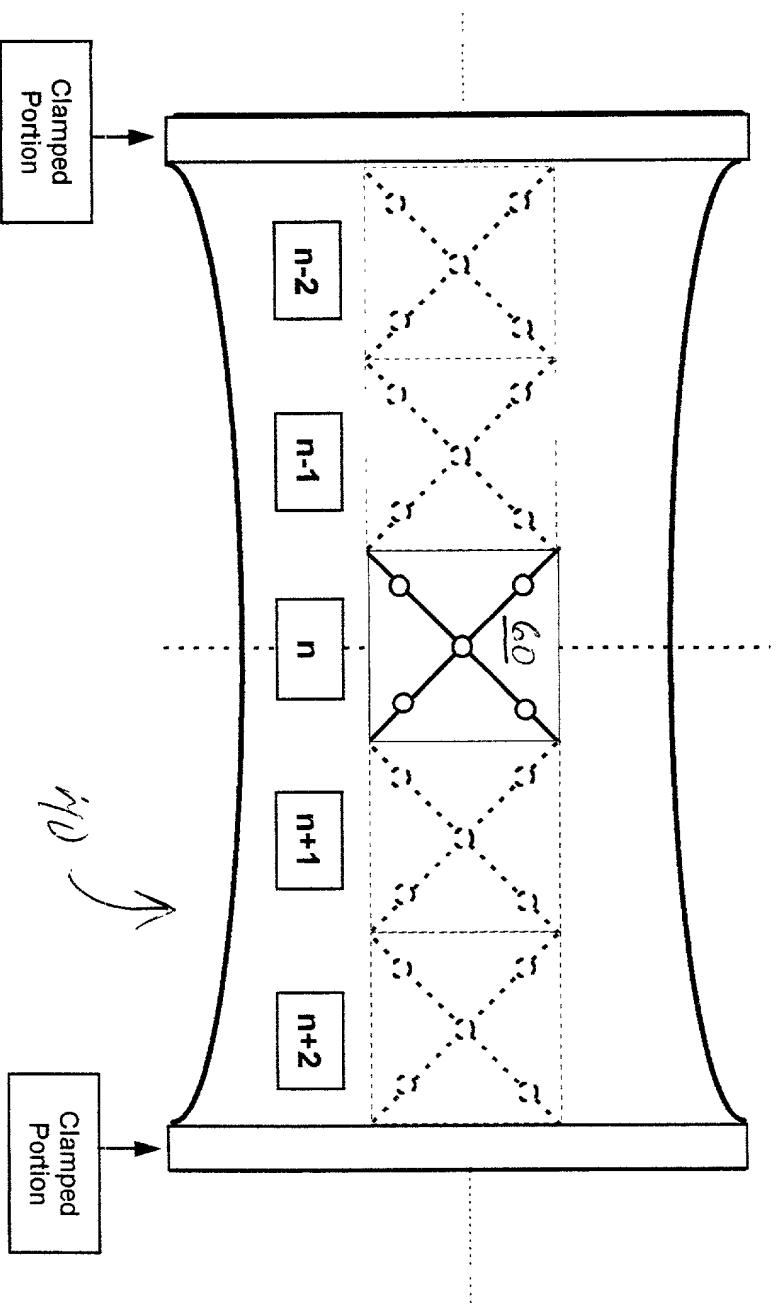


Figure 29a

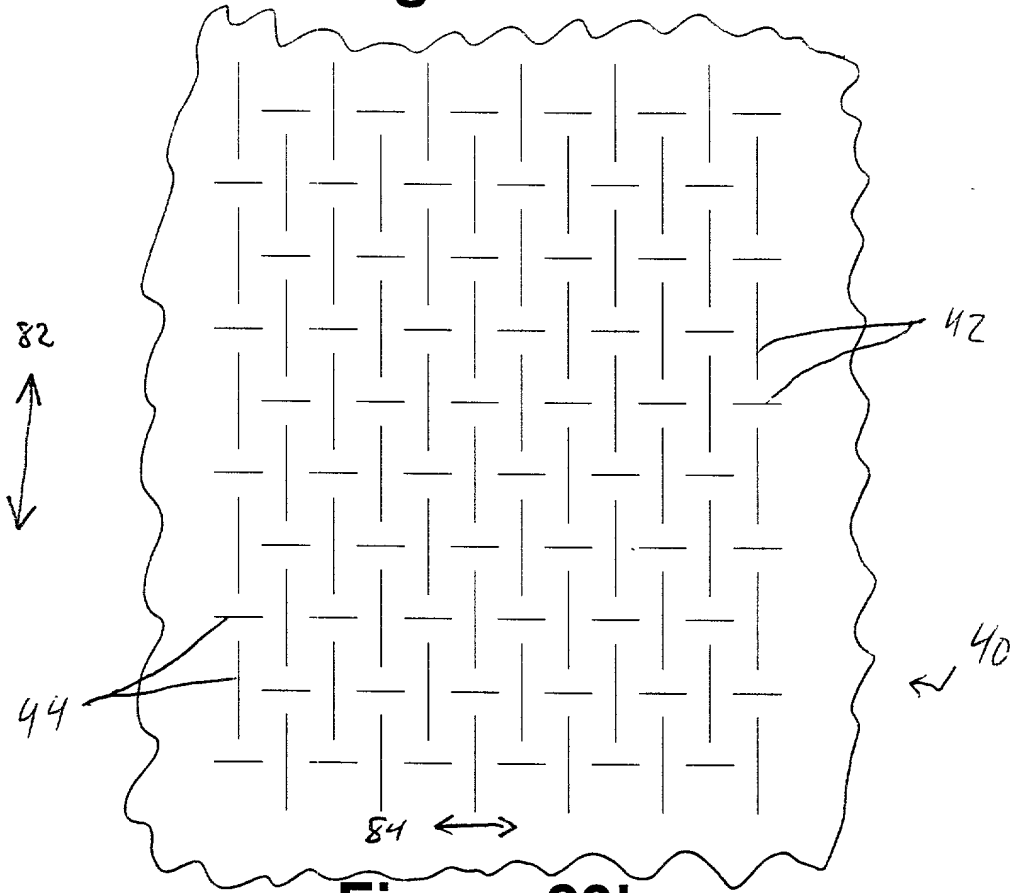
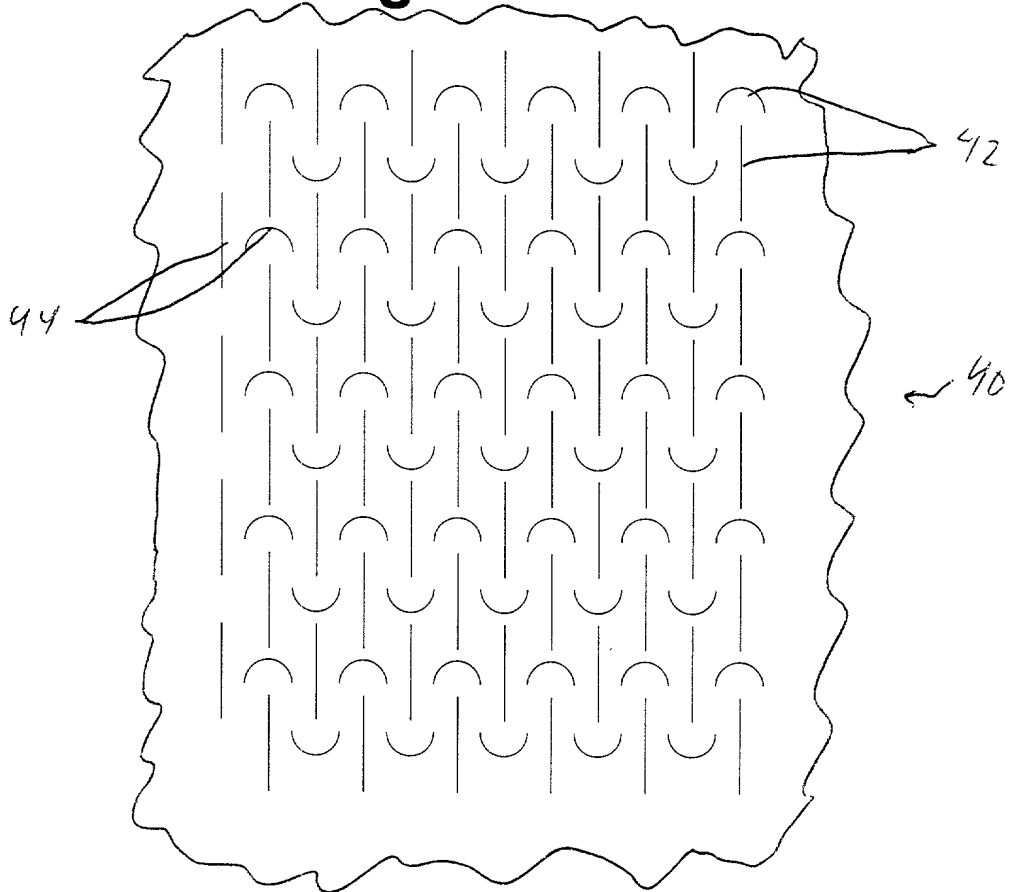
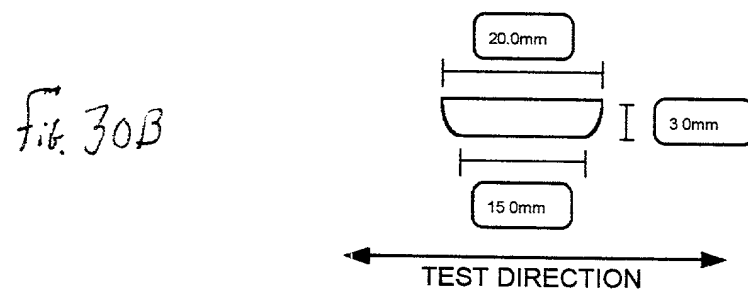
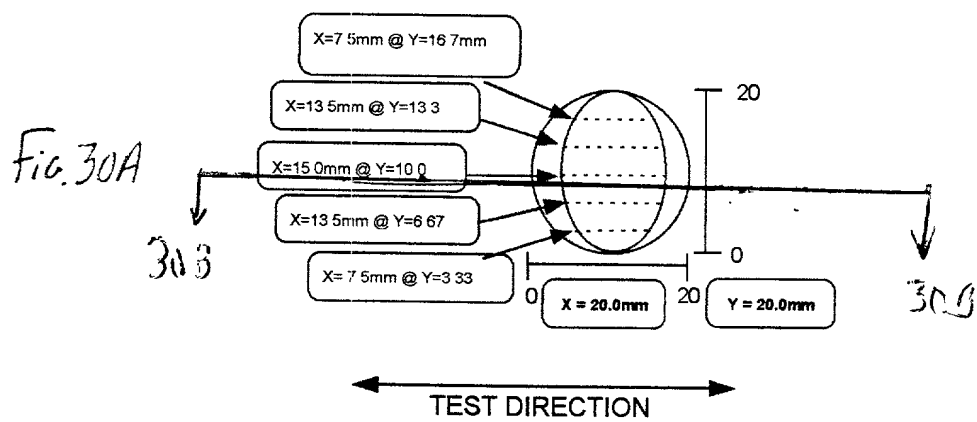


Figure 29b





As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled TENSION ACTIVATABLE SUBSTRATE
the specification of which

(check [X] is attached hereto.
one) [] was filed on _____ as United States Application No. or
PCT International Application Serial No. _____
and was amended on _____
(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35 United States Code §119(a)-(d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)			Priority Claimed	
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

Application Serial No.	Filing Date	Application Serial No.	Filing Date

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35 United States Code §120 of any United States application(s), or §365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35 United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

U.S. Parent Application Number	PCT Parent Number	Parent Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Parent Patent Number (If applicable)
Application entitled "Tension Activatable Substrate"		November 3, 2000	

As named inventor, I hereby appoint the following registered practitioner(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Atty Name	Atty Reg Number	Associate Power of Attorney Attached
Tara M. Rosnell	35,994	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Larry L. Huston	32,994	
Vladimir Vitenberg	42,204	
Julia A. Glazer	41,783	
Stephen T. Murphy	42,917	
Stephen W. Miller	31,984	
T. David Reed	32,931	
Timothy B. Guffey	41,048	
Eileen L. Hughett	34,352	
Emelyn L. Hiland	41,501	
Linda M. Sivik	44,982	

SEND CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Attorney or Agent's Name: Tara M. Rosnell

The Procter & Gamble Company (513) 634-7367

Company Name Phone No.

6100 Center Hill Avenue Cincinnati Ohio 45224

Street City State Zip Code

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full name of sole or first joint inventor, if any, Junan (NMN) Kao

Inventor's signature Junan Kao

Nov. 17, 2000

Date

Residence 9226 Applecrest Court, Cincinnati, Ohio 45242

Citizenship U.S.

Post Office Address 9226 Applecrest Court, Cincinnati, Ohio 45242

Full name of sole or first joint inventor Michelle Renee Gannon

Inventor's signature Michelle Renee Gannon

11-17-00

Date

Residence 5066 Francisvalley Court, Cincinnati, Ohio 45238

Citizenship U.S.

Post Office Address 5066 Francisvalley Court, Cincinnati, Ohio 45238

Full name of third joint inventor, if any Michael Gomer Stelljes, Jr.

Inventor's signature Michael Gomer Stelljes Jr

11/17/2000

Date

Residence 8354 Ashley Hall Court, West Chester, Ohio 45069

Citizenship U.S.

Post Office Address 8354 Ashley Hall Court, West Chester, Ohio 45069

Full name of fourth joint inventor, if any Paul Dennis Trokhan

Inventor's signature Paul Dennis Trokhan

11-17-00

Date

Residence 1356 Warvel Road, Hamilton, Ohio 45013

Citizenship U.S.

Post Office Address 1356 Warvel Road, Hamilton, Ohio 45013

(Decl.doc)

REVISED 12/97

PO(Same as Residence) 12/99

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